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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

The International Economic Conference

The Playwright's Problems Hold the Spotlight—II

The May Day Slogans Are Issued

Pavlov's Teaching ... Republic Budgets for 1952

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

CONTENTS

Vol. IV, No. 14

The table of contents below lists the departments in this issue and mentions the subject matter of some of the leading articles or reports appearing under each department heading.

In addition to selections from various newspapers and magazines, this issue of the Current Digest covers the contents of Pravda and Izvestia for

April 2-8, inclusive

FEATURE ARTICLES

The May Day Slogans Are Issued 3

Republic Supreme Soviets Adopt Budgets
Russian Republic Session—Continued
Fadeyev's Concluding Speech 4
Official Report of March 29 Session 5
Law on 1952 State Budget 5
Election of Russian Republic Supreme Court 6
Sessions in Other Republics 7

The Playwright's Problems Hold the Spotlight—II
Sovetskoye Iskusstvo Straightened Out 8
Writers' Party Conference 8
On Types and Duality of Character 9
Motion Picture Script Writers Need Help 10

Y.C.L. Embarks on Extensive Sports Program 11

Pavlov's Teaching and Its Application: New Tasks 13

The International Economic Conference
Reports of April 3-5 Sessions 14
Nesterov's Speech 16
Reports of April 7-12 Sessions 18

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

World Politics
Stalin's Reply to American Editors 20
United Nations
Western Misdeeds in Pacific Trust Territories 20
The Tunisian Question in the Security Council 20
Discussion of Equal Pay for Women 21
Far East
U.S.A. Blocks Indian Grain Purchase in Canada 21
Stalin Receives Indian Ambassador 21
U.S. Atrocities Against Chinese POWs 21
Eastern Europe
Fourth Anniversary of Soviet-Finnish Treaty 22
Soviet Government to Build Warsaw Culture Center . . 22
Western Europe
Scandalous Policy of British War Office 22
Western Hemisphere
U.S.S.R. Severs Diplomatic Relations With Cuba 23
U.S. Bosses and Cuba's 'Revolution' 23
U.S.S.R. Protests U.S. Drafting of Foreigners 39

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Marxism-Leninism
80th Anniversary of Russian Edition of 'Capital' 24
Communist Party
Faulty Methods of a Party Agricultural Department 24
Leningrad Province Committee Session 24
State and Law
For Efficient Work by Local Soviets 25
New Provinces Formed in Azerbaidzhan Republic 25
Peace Drive
Conference of Churches in Defense of Peace 26
Trade Unions
Registration in Trade Union Movement Schools 26
National Economy
Volga-Don Official Receives Order of Lenin 26
Marinovka Pumping Station Begins Operation 26
Industry
20th Anniversary of Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine . . 27
Poor Bits Hamper High-Speed Oil-Well Drilling 27
Anniversary of Leningrad Workers' Letter to Stalin . . . 27
New Frameless Houses 28
New Bast Fiber Industry in Kazakhstan 28
Agriculture
Pledges and Performance in Spring Sowing 28
Unusual Spring Weather in Moscow Area 29
Party Committee Discusses Party Collective Farm Work 29
Hydroelectric Station Shared by Three Republics 29
Agriculture Minister Awarded Order of Lenin 29
Transportation
Tasks of Inland Shipping Personnel 29
Cities
New Cities in Volga Region 30
Culture
At V. I. Lenin Library 30
Science
Award of A. S. Popov Gold Medal 30
Religion
Science Combats Religion 30
The Arts
Foreign Section of a Newsreel Is Criticized 31
Prorokov's Drawings Praised 31
Literature
(Feuilleton)—A Solid Author 31
Meeting Devoted to Dreiser's 'American Tragedy' 32
Evening of Walt Whitman's Works 32
Anniversary of Gleb Uspensky's Death 32
Anniversary of Birth of A. I. Herzen 33
(Obituary)—Feokist Alexeyevich Berezovsky 33
Press and Publishing
On the Reduction in Book Prices 33

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia 35

About the Current Digest of the Soviet Press 40
Publications From Which Translations Appear 40

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The May Day Slogans Are Issued

MAY DAY SLOGANS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 22, p. 1. Complete text:) 1. Long live May First, the day of the international solidarity of the working people, the day of the brotherhood of the workers of all countries!

2. Fraternal greetings to all the peoples struggling against the aggressors and instigators of a new war, for peace, for democracy, for socialism!

3. Fraternal greetings to the working people of the people's democracies, successfully building socialism!

4. Fraternal greetings to the great Chinese people, who have won new successes in construction of the people's democratic China! Long live the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, a mighty force in the struggle for peace throughout the world!

5. Fraternal greetings to the valiant Korean people, heroically defending their freedom and independence in the struggle against the foreign aggressors!

6. Greetings to the democratic forces of Germany, struggling against the criminal plans to turn Western Germany into a base of imperialist aggression in Europe! For a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving German state!

7. Greetings to the glorious patriots of Yugoslavia, waging the struggle for liberation against the fascist regime of the Tito-Rankovic clique, for the independence of their motherland from the imperialists!

8. Greetings to the Japanese people, valiantly struggling against the foreign occupation, for the rebirth and independence of their motherland, for the maintenance of peace!

9. Long live the friendship of the peoples of Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union in their struggle to avert war and ensure a lasting peace throughout the world!

10. Working people of all countries! Peace will be maintained and made lasting if the peoples take the cause of maintaining peace into their own hands and stand by it to the end! Strengthen the unity of the peoples in the struggle for peace, multiply and rally the ranks of the peace partisans!

11. Peace partisans throughout the world! Expose and thwart the criminal plans of the imperialist aggressors, do not allow the warmongers to confuse the masses with lies and drag them into a new world war!

12. Long live the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, a policy of peace and security, equal rights and friendship among peoples!

13. Glory to the Soviet Army and Navy, standing on guard for peace and the security of our motherland!

14. Men of the Soviet armed forces! Stubbornly increase your technical and political knowledge, improve your fighting skill! Strengthen the might of the armed forces of the Soviet Union!

15. Long live the Soviet frontier troops, the vigilant sentinels over the sacred boundaries of our motherland!

16. Workers, peasants, and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union! Struggle for a new mighty advance of the economy and culture of our great socialist motherland, for a further growth in the might of the Soviet state! Develop socialist competition more widely, for pre-schedule fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1952!

17. Working people of the Soviet Union! Apply the discoveries of science, technology and advanced experience more boldly in all branches of the national economy! Increase the productivity of labor, improve quality and reduce unit cost of production! Economize raw materials, fuel, supplies and electric power!

18. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us make a new contribution to the cause of building communism by successfully carrying out the great construction projects on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu-Darya!

19. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the coal industry! Expand and improve the mechanization of coal extraction! Build new mines faster and better! Let us give more coal to the national economy!

20. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the oil industry! Increase the speed of drilling wells, open up new oilfields faster! Increase the speed of erecting oilfield installations and refineries! More high-quality oil products for the socialist economy!

21. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy! Improve the utilization of production capacity and machinery, perfect the technology of production, introduce advanced work methods! Steadily increase output of pig iron, steel, rolled metal and nonferrous metals!

22. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the power stations! Bring new power capacity into use more rapidly! Introduce up-to-date machinery more widely! Supply the national economy with electric power uninterruptedly!

23. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in machine construction enterprises! Put new, up-to-date machinery, instruments and equipment into production and increase production of them more rapidly! Supply the national economy with up-to-date machinery!

24. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the automobile and tractor industry! Put new machinery in production more widely, struggle to economize metal, improve the quality of output! Let us give the country more automobiles and tractors!

25. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the chemical industry! Improve methods of production, reduce unit cost of output! Increase output, extend assortment and improve the quality of chemical products!

26. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the shipbuilding industry! Complete new vessels faster, improve the quality of shipbuilding! Let us create a mighty fleet for the Soviet state!

27. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians engaged in building work! Introduce industrial methods of construction more widely! Reduce the unit cost and improve the quality of construction! Speed up the completion of enterprises, housing and cultural and community institutions!

28. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the building materials industry! Use every means to increase output of building materials for the construction projects of communism, for industrial and housing construction! Put new types of materials into mass production, utilize machinery to the full!

29. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in the lumber, paper and pulp industry! Improve utilization of machinery and organization of labor in lumbering and logging! Tirelessly improve labor productivity! Let us give the country more lumber supplies, furniture and paper!

30. Men and women workers, engineers and technicians in light industry! Expand the assortment of mass consumption goods! Economize raw materials, improve quality and reduce the unit costs of production! More fabrics, footwear, clothing, knitwear and other goods for the public!

31. Workers in the food and meat and dairy industry! Increase output of high-quality foodstuffs! More sugar, fats, meat, dairy and other products for the public!

32. Workers in the fish industry! Increase the catch of fish, improve the quality and extend the assortment of products! Utilize the fishing fleet and fishing instruments better!

33. Workers in local industry and the producers' cooperatives! Produce more mass consumption goods from local raw materials! Reduce the unit cost of goods and improve their quality! Serve the everyday needs of the working people better!

34. Soviet geologists! Introduce the discoveries of science and advanced experience more boldly in geological prospecting work! Reveal the inexhaustible mineral wealth of our motherland more rapidly!

35. Railroad workers! Increase the scale and reduce the unit cost of transportation! Adhere accurately to timetables!

Increase the average run of locomotives per 24 hours, speed up the turnaround of rolling stock, improve the quality of repairs to rolling stock and track and roadbed! Increase the speed of railroad construction! Give better service to passengers!

36. Workers in the merchant marine and river fleet! Organize efficient work at ports and wharves, ensure that the fleet adheres to timetable! Speed up the turnaround of vessels, increase the scale and reduce the unit cost of transportation!

37. Communications workers! Improve the technique of communications, improve the work of postal, telegraph, telephone and radio services! Improve the technique of service to the public!

38. Workers in agriculture! Strive for a further increase in all crop yields and comprehensive development of communally owned animal husbandry! Let us create an abundance of foodstuffs for the population and of raw material for industry!

39. Collective farm men and women, men and women workers in M.T.S. and on state farms, and agricultural specialists! Let us carry out the spring sowing and other farm work in exemplary fashion! Let us raise large crops on all the sown lands of collective and state farms!

40. Collective farm men and women! Fight for the further strengthening and comprehensive development of the communal sector of the collective farms! Strengthen labor discipline! Hold sacred the Collective Farm Statutes, the fundamental law of collective farm life!

41. Tractor drivers, combine operators, workers on M.T.S. and state farms! Strive to use machinery to the full! Increase the amount of work done by tractors and combines! Improve the quality of field work, strive to obtain high and dependable crop yields!

42. Collective farm men and women, men and women workers on state farms, zootechnicians and veterinary workers! Struggle for a further increase in the numbers of communally owned livestock and a rise in their productivity! Let us create a dependable fodder base for animal husbandry!

43. Farm, forestry and irrigation workers! Use all means to extend the field shelter belts and improve the tending of them! Introduce correct crop rotations, bring newly irrigated lands under better cultivation, build ponds and reservoirs! Complete the change to the new irrigation system sooner! Let us ensure high and dependable crop yields!

44. Collective farm men and women, men and women workers in cotton-growing collective farms, state farms and M.T.S., and specialists in cotton cultivation! Fight to increase the yields of cotton, improve the technique of cultivating it! Let us give more cotton to our socialist motherland!

45. Workers in the Soviet trade system, cooperatives and public catering! Develop cultured Soviet trade by all possible means in town and country! Improve services to the Soviet consumer!

46. Employees in government institutions! Improve the work of the Soviet administrative machinery, strengthen state discipline, be responsive to the requirements of the working people!

47. Workers in scientific institutions and institutions of higher education! Enrich science and technology with new research, discoveries and inventions! Develop creative criticism and self-criticism more boldly in scientific work! Extend and strengthen cooperation with workers in production! Improve the training of specialists for the national economy!

48. Workers in literature, the arts and cinematography! Tirelessly improve your skill! Create new artistic works of high ideological content, works worthy of the great Soviet people!

49. Men and women teachers and workers in public education! Equip your pupils with a knowledge of the fundamentals of science! Bring up our young people in a spirit of ardent love for our Soviet motherland, train active builders of communism!

50. Medical workers! Improve the medical services to the public! Perfect your knowledge on the basis of up-to-date science! Apply the discoveries of Soviet medical science in practice!

51. Soviet trade unions! Develop socialist competition more widely for pre-schedule fulfillment of the state plan by every enterprise! Disseminate the experience of innovators in production! Display tireless concern for further advance in the standard of living and culture of the workers and employees! Long live the Soviet trade unions, school of communism!

52. Soviet women! Struggle for further flourishing of our economy and culture, for strengthening of the might of our great socialist motherland! Long live our Soviet women, active builders of communism!

53. Long live the Leninist-Stalinist Young Communist League, the vanguard of the young builders of communism, the reliable helper and reserve of the Communist Party!

54. Soviet young men and women! Master science, technology and culture! Be steadfast and bold, willing to overcome any difficulties! Multiply by your labor the successes of the Soviet people in the building of communism! Long live our glorious Soviet youth!

55. Young Pioneers and school children! Study stubbornly and steadfastly! Prepare to become active fighters for the cause of Lenin and Stalin!

56. Communists and members of the Young Communist League! Be in the front ranks of the fighters for further increase in the might of the Soviet state, for building communism in our country!

57. Long live the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stronghold of the friendship and glory of the peoples of our country, invincible bulwark of world peace!

58. Long live the great Communist Party, the party of Lenin and Stalin, the battle-tempered vanguard of the Soviet people, the inspirer and organizer of our victories!

59. Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Stalin, forward to the triumph of communism!

Republic Supreme Soviets Adopt 1952 Budgets

RUSSIAN REPUBLIC SESSION—CONTINUED

CONCLUDING SPEECH BY DEPUTY I. I. FADEYEV, RUSSIAN REPUBLIC MINISTER OF FINANCE. (Izvestia, March 30, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! The Russian Republic state budget for 1952 has been carefully discussed in sessions of the Supreme Soviet. All Deputies who spoke in the discussions noted that the budget presented by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers is fully adequate to cope with the tasks set by the Party and Soviet government before our republic for 1952.

The Budget Committee of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet introduced a proposal to increase the revenue of the budget by 51,050,000 rubles through deduction from the profits of enterprises and economic organizations, by 4,360,000 rubles through state taxes on organizations, by 11,497,000 rubles through local taxes and revenue, by 8,700,000 rubles through income from forests and by 13,090,000 rubles through other means, a total of 88,697,000 rubles. The Budget Committee proposed that additional revenues obtained be added to the excess of revenue over expenditures of the Russian Republic state budget for 1952.

The Russian Republic Council of Ministers has studied these proposals and directed me to report to the Supreme Soviet that it agrees with the proposals of the Budget Committee.

In discussing the budget Deputies noted the economic and cultural achievements in our republic, at the same time pointing out shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries, agencies, enterprises and institutions.

Deputy Afanasyev pointed out a number of shortcomings in fulfillment of production plans and assignments for reducing the unit cost of production by enterprises of the Russian Republic Ministries of the Fishing, Light, Food, Local, and Meat and

Dairy Industries. He also noted cases of cutting down of production plans by the Ministry of Light Industry's Chief Wool Industry Administration and by the Russian Republic Ministry of Forestry, and called attention to shortcomings in capital construction permitted in 1951 by the Ministries of the Building Materials Industry and of Housing, as well as by certain other republic ministries.

Deputy Bobrovnikov leveled a number of criticisms at the Russian Republic Ministries of the Local, Local Fuel, Food and Light Industries and of the Building Materials Industry, as well as at the Russian Republic Lumber Industry Council and the All-Soviet Invalids' Cooperatives Council. Deputy Shevchenko criticized the work of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and the Chief Highway Administration, while Deputy Prokofyev noted serious shortcomings in the work of the Russian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and pointed out that the Russian Republic Ministries of the Local, Local Fuel and Food Industries, the Russian Republic Industrial Council and the All-Soviet Invalids' Cooperatives Council do not give enough assistance in working out blueprints for the construction of enterprises.

Deputy Panev pointed out delays in the compilation of blueprints and estimates for building an electric power plant in the Komi Autonomous Republic and asked the Ministries of Local Industry, the Building Materials Industry and Housing, as well as the Russian Republic Industrial Council, to help in further developing the economy of the Komi Autonomous Republic.

Deputy Sitnyansky criticized the work of the Russian Republic Ministries of the Building Materials Industry and Housing, while Deputies Oputin, Maslov and Pankin also pointed out shortcomings in the work of the Russian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. Deputy Pankin in addition criticized the work of the Chief Highway Administration and the Russian Republic Ministry of Public Health.

Deputy Valiullina noted serious omissions in the work of the Ministries of Housing and Public Construction and of the Chief Rural and Collective Farm Construction Administration. Deputy Dadonov pointed out errors committed by the Ministry of Communal Economy in determining production programs and plans for accumulations by communal enterprises of Bryansk Province and to insufficient attention by this ministry to problems of strengthening the material and technical base of the province construction trust.

Deputy Shkurova criticized the work of the Ministries of Education and Public Health in building schools and hospitals, and also the work of the Russian Republic Ministry of Agriculture. Deputy Selyukin leveled a number of criticisms at the Ministries of Education and Public Health. He also noted shortcomings in the work of the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing. Deputy Shcherbakov called attention to the fact that the Ministry of Education does not give enough help to local agencies in building schools and holds up estimates and technical blueprints. Deputy Stoyakov criticized the work of the Russian Republic Ministries of Education and the Building Materials Industry.

Deputy Truskov pointed out that the Ministry of the Local Fuel Industry is not taking proper steps to speed mechanization of lumbering organizations in Irkutsk Province and criticized the work of the Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry. Deputy Zemlyanichenko criticized the Ministry of Communal Economy for insufficient dissemination of progressive experience and criticized the work of the Russian Republic Ministries of the Building Materials Industry and Housing.

The questions raised by the Deputies are deserving of serious attention. The Russian Republic Council of Ministers will study these questions and make the necessary decision on each of them.

A number of Deputies raised questions about the allocation of additional funds for various measures. As was pointed out in the report, the republic's state budget provides adequate funds for all measures provided for in the 1952 economic plan. The proposals of the Deputies about allocation of funds for measures not provided for in the plan require careful study. For this reason the Russian Republic Council of Ministers will study every such proposal separately and will adopt the necessary decisions.

Deputy Afanasyev pointed out that in 1951 the Russian Republic Minister of Finance did not ensure improvement in the work of certain local financial agencies in fulfilling revenue plans. He pointed out that individual financial agencies had not adequately carried out measures for strengthening cost accounting in the national economy, for strictest economy in the expenditure of state funds, or for control over observance of regulations on size of staffs. The Russian Republic Ministry of Finance will take the necessary steps to improve the work of the local financial agencies.

Comrade Deputies! Successful realization of tasks in further developing our republic's economy, in improving the welfare and culture of the working people, require unconditional fulfillment of the state budget. ...

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MARCH 29 SESSION OF RUSSIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 30, p. 1. Complete text:) The sixth meeting of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet session took place March 29 in the Kremlin, with Deputy L. N. Solovyov, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, presiding. On the agenda was ratification of the decrees of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet. The report on this question was given by Deputy I. N. Zimin, Secretary of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet ratified the decree of the Presidium "On Incorporation of a Motion Picture Facilities Department Among the Departments of District Soviet Executive Committees" and voted to make the appropriate amendment to Article 96 of the Russian Republic Constitution.

The Supreme Soviet ratified the decrees of the Presidium "On Elimination of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry and Amalgamation of the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic Ministry of Local Industry and the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers' Local Fuel Industry Administration to Form the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic Ministry of Local Industry" and "On Elimination of the Chuvash Autonomous Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry."

The Supreme Soviet ratified the decree of the Presidium on the appointment of Comrade D. P. Proferansov as Deputy Chairman of the Russian Republic Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet then ratified the decrees of the Presidium on the appointment of the following Russian Republic Ministers:

A. V. Kurtov, Russian Republic Minister of Trade; P. V. Surin, Russian Republic Minister of Public Utilities; P. P. Popovich, Russian Republic Minister of Local Industry.

On instructions from the Council of Elders, Deputy P. F. Ladanov reported to the Supreme Soviet that in connection with the expiration of the term of office of the Russian Republic Supreme Court elected in 1947 the Council of Elders had considered and discussed the composition of the Supreme Court and its lay judges.

Deputy Ladanov introduced a proposal concerning the composition of the members and lay judges of the Russian Republic Supreme Court.

The chairman put to the vote Deputy Ladanov's proposal, which had been examined and discussed by the Council of Elders.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the proposal and elected the members and people's assessors of the Russian Republic Supreme Court.

S. P. Bityukov was elected Chairman of the Russian Republic Supreme Court.

The agenda was then completely covered, and the chairman declared the second session of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet closed.

LAW ON RUSSIAN REPUBLIC STATE BUDGET FOR 1952. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 30, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The Russian Republic Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To approve the state budget of the Russian Republic for 1952 submitted by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers, with amendments adopted in accordance with the report of the budget committee, in the amount of 54,836,677,000 rubles of revenue and 54,716,576,000 rubles of expenditure, with an excess of revenue over expenditure of 120,101,000 rubles and

additional budget funds of 1,641,491,000 rubles to be carried over on Jan. 1, 1953.

2. In accordance with Article 1 of the present law, to approve the republic budget of the Russian Republic in the amount of 37,778,292,000 rubles of revenue and 37,658,191,000 rubles of expenditure, with an excess of revenue over expenditure of 120,101,000 rubles and additional budget funds of 351,077,000 rubles to be carried over on Jan. 1, 1953.

3. To approve the budgets of territories, provinces, cities and autonomous republics of the Russian Republic for 1952. ...

[Here follows a list of territories, provinces, cities and autonomous republics and the amount of their budgets, identical with that given in Fadeyev's budget report in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 13, pp. 6-8.]

4. To fix percentages of deductions for the 1952 budgets of territories, provinces, cities and autonomous republics of the Russian Republic from the income tax on the population, the agricultural tax, the tax on bachelors and single citizens and on citizens with small families, state subscription loans, the tax on the income of Machine and Tractor Stations and the turnover tax as follows:

T.—Territory P.—Province A.S.S.R.—Autonomous Republic Others: Cities	Income tax	Agr. tax	Bachelors' tax	State loans	M.T.S. income tax	Turnover tax
1. Altai T.	50	20	80	60	15	8.6
2. Krasnodar T.	30	20	50	50	15	3.9
3. Sochi	10	—	10	20	—	2.3
4. Krasnoyarsk	5	—	10	10	—	4.4
5. Krasnoyarsk T.	40	20	50	60	25	3.1
6. Maritime T.	15	30	35	30	25	1.0
7. Stavropol T.	40	30	50	60	20	4.8
8. Khabarovsk T.	15	80	50	50	50	2.0
9. Amur P.	50	25	50	50	20	4.2
10. Archangel P.	25	50	50	60	50	2.4
11. Astrakhan P.	35	60	50	60	50	4.2
12. Bryansk P.	40	20	80	60	25	9.4
13. Velikiye Luki P.	50	25	80	60	30	21.8
14. Vladimir P.	30	25	50	50	25	1.7
15. Vologda P.	40	30	80	60	25	10.6
16. Voronezh P.	50	18	60	50	15	4.6
17. Gorky	5	100	5	5	—	0.3
18. Gorky P.	30	30	50	50	25	3.1
19. Grozny P.	30	50	50	60	25	5.1
20. Ivanovo P.	20	35	50	50	30	1.1
21. Irkutsk P.	20	25	50	50	30	1.7
22. Kaliningrad P.	30	70	80	60	100	4.0
23. Kalinin P.	30	20	70	50	25	4.2
24. Kaluga P.	50	25	80	60	30	14.6
25. Kemerovo P.	15	30	20	30	25	3.4
26. Kirov P.	50	25	70	60	25	5.6
27. Kostroma P.	40	25	80	60	25	7.5
28. Crimea P.	30	70	50	60	25	3.1
29. Sevastopol	30	—	50	50	—	14.6
30. Kuibyshev	5	—	10	10	—	1.2
31. Kuibyshev P.	35	20	70	60	20	13.6
32. Kurgan P.	50	30	70	60	20	13.8
33. Kursk P.	40	18	80	60	15	11.5
34. Leningrad	5	100	10	5	—	0.4
35. Leningrad P.	25	50	70	60	50	8.4
36. Molotov	5	—	10	10	—	1.4
37. Molotov P.	25	25	50	60	25	5.5
38. Moscow	3	100	3	2	—	0.2
39. Moscow P.	10	30	25	30	35	0.7
40. Murmansk P.	25	100	50	60	100	1.9
41. Novgorod P.	50	30	80	60	40	10.1
42. Novosibirsk	5	—	5	5	—	0.7
43. Novosibirsk P.	60	25	100	60	30	23.5
44. Omsk	5	—	5	5	—	0.8
45. Omsk P.	80	20	100	60	30	35.0
46. Orel P.	60	20	80	60	25	20.1
47. Penza P.	50	25	70	60	20	7.6
48. Pskov P.	60	25	100	60	30	24.1
49. Rostov-on-Don	1	100	1	1	—	—
50. Rostov P.	20	20	50	55	15	3.5
51. Ryazan P.	60	15	80	60	25	14.3
52. Saratov	5	—	5	5	—	0.6
53. Saratov P.	50	20	80	60	15	18.2
54. Sakhalin P.	20	100	50	50	100	10.2
55. Sverdlovsk	3	100	5	5	—	0.3
56. Sverdlovsk P.	15	30	40	40	30	1.3
57. Smolensk P.	60	20	80	60	30	18.4
58. Stalingrad	10	—	10	20	—	3.0
59. Stalingrad P.	50	20	100	60	20	27.6
60. Tambov P.	40	20	80	60	20	14.0
61. Tomsk P.	35	40	50	60	25	5.9
62. Tuva A.S.S.R.	80	100	—	100	100	50.0
63. Tula P.	20	25	50	50	25	3.5
64. Tyumen P.	40	35	80	60	30	19.0
65. Ulyanovsk P.	50	20	70	60	25	11.2
66. Chelyabinsk	5	—	5	5	—	0.3
67. Chelyabinsk P.	15	30	50	40	25	3.0
68. Chita P.	25	40	40	50	25	7.3
69. Chkalov P.	30	20	60	60	20	8.2
70. Yaroslavl P.	20	25	50	50	25	3.1
71. Tatar A.S.S.R.	35	20	70	60	25	6.4
—incl. Kazan	5	—	10	5	—	0.8
72. Bashkir A.S.S.R.	40	25	80	60	30	6.0
—incl. Ufa	3	—	5	5	—	0.6
73. Dagestan A.S.S.R.	50	50	100	60	50	32.3
74. Buryat-Mongolian A.S.S.R.	50	40	60	60	50	5.7
75. Kabardinian A.S.S.R.	40	50	80	60	30	13.4
76. Komi A.S.S.R.	20	80	30	50	100	1.9
77. Mari A.S.S.R.	50	30	80	60	50	18.1
78. Mordvinian A.S.S.R.	50	20	100	60	25	23.6
79. North Ossetian A.S.S.R.	35	60	70	60	50	3.2
80. Udmurt A.S.S.R.	45	30	80	60	30	5.8
81. Chuvash A.S.S.R.	40	25	80	60	40	18.8
82. Yakut A.S.S.R.	80	100	100	100	100	50.0

5. To fix deductions for the 1952 budgets of territories, provinces, cities and autonomous republics of the Russian Republic from the sources mentioned below as follows:

a. From lumbering revenue—50%.

b. From the state tax on horses belonging to individual peasants—75%.

c. From the income tax on collective farms—35%.

[Pravda March 27 and 30 carry editorials on the Russian Republic state budget.]

ON ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF RUSSIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME COURT. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 30, p. 2. Complete text:) The Russian Republic Supreme Soviet decrees the election of the Russian Republic Supreme Court as follows: President of the Russian Republic Supreme Court—Stepan Pavlovich Bityukov; Members of the Russian Republic Supreme Court—Stepan Maximovich Abramov, Nadezhda Arefyevna Albova, Georgy Andrianovich Andrianov, Anna Vasilyevna Anisimova, Nikolai Andreyevich Arkhangelsky, Mikhail Stepanovich Balashov, Khasia Khairutdinovna Basyrova, Pelageya Georgiyevna Baturova, Stanislav Vladimorovich Borodin, Vlas Dmitriyevich Bocharov, Fyodor Vasilyevich Budagovsky, Alexei Yakovlevich Viktorov, Anastasia Pavlovna Vinogradova, Yevdokia Nikolayevna Volzhskaya, Gyukyul Gabibovich Gabibov, Dmitry Alexandrovich Gavrilov, Peter Yeremeyevich Gorbunov, Ivan Grigoryevich Grishin, Lydia Yevgenyevna Gruzdeva,

Alexander Yakovlevich Grun, Nikolai Zakharovich Danilov, Mikhail Leontyevich Demkin, Mikhail Kharitonovich Dolmatov, Dmitry Konstantinovich Yeremeyev, Marianna Georgiyevna Zorina, Ivan Yevgrafovich Ivanov, Fyodor Vasilyevich Kalakin, Alexandra Ivanovna Kireyeva, Lev Georgiyevich Kotlyarov, Ivan Fyodorovich Krapivin, Mikhail Arkadyevich Krasnogorsky, Peter Ivanovich Kremnev, Pavel Petrovich Kruglov, Nikolai Mikhailovich Kuznetsov, Andrei Yefremovich Kuzmin, Klavdia Yefimovna Kuzmina, Trifon Andreyevich Kurtasov, Dmitry Frolovich Kukhtinov, Vera Vladimirovna Lebedeva, Klavdia Alexandrovna Lebedeva, Lydia Fyodorovna Lebedeva, Georgy Mikhailovich Lomonosov, Sergei Ilyich Martyanov, Ivan Nikolayevich Medvedev, Antonina Sergeyevna Medvedeva, Peter Ivanovich Meltsov, Fyodor Vasilyevich Moryakov, Ivan Ivanovich Neverov, Varvara Nikolayevna Nikolayeva, Tatyana Yefimovna Oreshkina, Ivan Khrisanfovich Okhlopkov, Filipp Petrovich Pestrikov, Zinaida Ivanovna Polyakova, Nadezhda Tikhonovna Ponomareva, Ivan Ivanovich Popov, Ivan Sergeyevich Posashkov, Nikolai Petrovich Prosolupov, Emilia Fyodorovna Pushkarenko, Anna Nikolayevna Rebrova, Yekaterina Nikitichna Rozhkova, Olga Mitrofanovna Romanova, Yevdokia Andreyevna Rumyantseva, Alexei Petrovich Ryazantsev, Nina Yuryevna Sergeyeva, Konstantin Vasilyevich Sidorov, Antonina Vasilyevna Sidorova, Natalia Danilovna Sidorova, Fyodosya Vasilyevna Silantyeva, Viktor Ivanovich Solovyov, Yelizaveta Ivanovna Tarasova, Valentin Mikhailovich Timofeyev, Peter Yakovlevich Trubnikov, Zubarzyat Akhmetovna Urmancheyeva, Gavriil Yeliseyevich Fadeyev, Eugene Nikolayevich Fyodorov, Fyodor Pavlovich Fyodorov, Zoya Akimovna Fedotovskaya, Roman Stepanovich Filippov, Varvara Kuzminichna Fomina, Anastasia Dmitriyevna Khomenko, Anastasia Fyodorovna Chervyakova, Gleb Petrovich Chernyshev, Vladimir Georgiyevich Chubinsky, Peter Glebovich Shvetsov, Vasily Mitrofanovich Sheshukov, Pavel Sergeyevich Yashin; Lay Judges of the Russian Republic Supreme Court—Alexandyr Abasov, Lydia Alexandrovna Alexandrova, Olga Fyodorovna Alexeyeva, Ivan Prokhorovich Alyoshkin, Alexander Kuzmich Allenov, Alexandra Guryevna Antonova, Georgy Vasilyevich Artsybashev, Boris Vasilyevich Astakhov, Banat Khairullovna Batyrova, Alexander Vasilyevich Burov, Fyodor Pavlovich Vislevsky, Vladimir Petrovich Vorobyev, Mikhail Vasilyevich Voronchikhin, Serafima Dmitriyevna Gerasimova, Tamara Petrovna Golubintseva, Vladimir Kirillovich Grigoryev, Ivan Stepanovich Gusev, Ivan Maximovich Guchmazov, Vladimir Ivanonich Gushchin, Nikolai Semyonovich Yemelyanov, Alexander Sergeyevich Yeremeyev, Mikhail Nikolayevich Zykov, Nikolai Ivanovich Kalikov, Nina Nikolayevna Kapustina, Ivan Georgiyevich Kiselev, Dmitry Nikolayevich Klepikov, Vasily Alexandrovich Kolesov, Alexander Yakovlevich Kuzmin, Andrei Alexandrovich Kulikov, Iosif Mikhailovich Kulyantsev, Alexei Nikolayevich Kurakov, Alexei Nikolayevich Kurdyukov, Ivan Yefimovich Kutenkov, Anna Vasilyevna Kucherova, Kishuk Sagidovich Kushkhov, Serafim Vasilyevich Levchenko, Anna Sysoyevna Maiorova, Pavel Ivanovich Makurin, Nikolai Dmitriyevich Malakhov, Pavel Grigoryevich Maskayev, Ivan Fyodorovich Maslov, Ivan Semyonovich Morozov, Alexei Grigoryevich Nikolayev, Klavdia Fyodorovna Nikonova, Nadezhda Alexeyevna Prozorova, Tatyana Petrovna Prozorovskaya, Naum Ivanovich Proshunin, Peter Ivanovich Pulin, Anna Sergeyevna Roslova, Irina Nikolayevna Samsonova, Yekaterina Kuzminichna Sedova, Nikita Vasilyevich Serenko, Grigory Nikolayevich Solovyov, Dmitry Yemelyanovich Sopov, Alexander Alexeyevich Sosnin, Anna Vasilyevna Stogova, Peter Nikitovich Stratiyenko, Varvara Danilovna Syrkova, Yakov Ivanovich Titov, Ivan Petrovich Tretyakov, Alexandra Sergeyevna Fedyanina, Afanasy Ivanovich Fefilov, Anna Kirillovna Khevronina, Alexander Ivanovich Khorkov, Sergei Leontyevich Khoronko, Andrei Ionovich Khripin, Gunsyn Ayusheyevna Tsydenova, Semyon Vasilyevich Chesnokov, Kashaf Shaikhutdinovich Shamsutdinov, Alexei Dmitriyevich Shakhovtsev.

—M. Tarasov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet;
I. Zimin, Secretary of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.

Moscow, the Kremlin, March 29, 1952.

SESSIONS IN OTHER REPUBLICS

SESSION OF TURKMENIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, March 27, p. 1. Complete text:) Ashkhabad—The session of the Turkmenian Republic Supreme Soviet concluded its work March 26. The republic's state budget for 1952 was approved in the amount of 992,938,000 rubles of revenue and 983,171,000 rubles in expenditures, or an excess of 9,767,000 rubles in revenue over expenditures. A total of 263,296,000 rubles is allocated for financing the national economy and 581,273,000 for social and cultural measures.

The session ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the Turkmenian Republic Supreme Soviet.

A letter to the great leader of peoples J. V. Stalin was enthusiastically adopted.

SESSION OF BELORUSSIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, March 28, p. 1. Complete text:) Minsk—The second session of the Belorussian Republic Supreme Soviet concluded its work March 27. The session discussed the report of Deputy F. L. Kokhonov, Belorussian Republic Minister of Finance, on the Belorussian Republic State Budget for 1952 and fulfillment of the state budget for 1950.

The Deputies who spoke unanimously approved the new budget, which reflects tasks in further developing the republic's economy and culture. The Deputies pointed out a number of serious shortcomings in the work of individual ministries, agencies and enterprises which failed to fulfill production plans and assignments for increasing assortment and improving quality.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the Belorussian Republic State Budget for 1952 and the report on fulfillment of the budget for 1950. The state budget for 1952 was approved at revenue and expenditures totaling 3,718,386 rubles. Most of the revenue—87.9%—is allocated for financing the national economy and for social and cultural measures.

The Supreme Soviet then ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and elected the Belorussian Republic Supreme Court.

SESSION OF UKRAINE REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, March 29, p. 1. Complete text:) Kiev—The second session of the Ukraine Republic Supreme Soviet has concluded its work. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the Ukraine Republic State Budget for 1952 in the amount of 17,634,474,000 rubles in revenue and 17,538,195,000 rubles in expenditures, or an excess of 96,279,000 rubles in revenue over expenditures.

Most of the revenue—69.2% of the budget—is allocated for carrying out social and cultural measures and improving services to the working people. A total of 7,118,400,000 rubles is allocated for the needs of educational and cultural institutions. This year 647 new secondary schools will be opened, the number of libraries will increase from 6219 to 7037, and 16,500 clubs will function in the republic.

The Supreme Soviet also unanimously approved the report on fulfillment of the Ukraine Republic State Budget for 1951.

SESSION OF KAZAKH REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, March 30, p. 4. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—The three-day second session of the Kazakh Republic Supreme Soviet concluded its work March 28. The republic's Supreme Soviet approved the state budget for 1952, elected the republic's Supreme Court and approved the decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh Republic Supreme Soviet.

The law adopted on the Kazakh Republic State Budget for 1952 provides for increasing revenues by 445,000,000 rubles over the fulfilled 1950 budget.

A large part of the budget is allocated for public education, public health, science, the development of physical culture and other social and cultural requirements. Construction work will be completed on 34 schools and 22 hospitals and lying-in homes during the year, and new clubs, libraries, motion picture theaters and children's institutions will be opened.

Participants in the session enthusiastically adopted a message of greetings to J. V. Stalin.

(Continued on Page 12)

The Playwright's Problems Hold the Spotlight—II*

SOVETSKOYE ISKUSSTVO STRAIGHTENED OUT

(Editorial)—FOR AN ART OF TRUTH TO LIFE. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 9, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The Pravda editorial "Overcome the Lag in Dramaturgy" is a timely reminder of the great responsibility which at present rests with the playwrights, critics, and, in particular, with our newspaper in the solution of the vital tasks of Soviet theater and cinematography.

The only possible way to the creation of classical works of Soviet art is truth to life. ...

The open Party meeting of Moscow writers, held the day before yesterday, noted the successes achieved last year by our multinational Soviet literature. However, the ideological-artistic level of many works still lags behind the annually increasing demands made upon literature by the Party and the Soviet people. The rich spiritual world of Soviet people, their many-sided interests, their daily life, their struggle with the remnants of capitalism, are still not adequately reflected in the creative work of our writers. The public has vigorously condemned the so-called "no-conflict" theory as contradictory to the principles of socialist realism and as slowing down the development of Soviet art. ...

The innovator-people, boldly blazing a path into the future, demands daring, bold innovation from its artists as well. It is necessary to see clearly and understand the present, to learn from Lenin and Stalin how to penetrate into the future, how to be as exacting as possible in one's attitude to the methods of reflecting life in works of art. "Less political blather, more attention to simple but vital facts taken from life and verified by life, by the life of communist construction"—this Leninist injunction inevitably presupposes a verification of how communist, how progressive this or that new departure, this or that new tendency, may be.

After all, formalism on the stage, in music and in painting was proclaimed by the apologists of formalism as the latest word in art, whereas in actual fact this "new" thing was thoroughly reactionary, sundered art from the people, pushed art not forward but backward. The Bolshevist party was obliged to straighten out some "innovators." Thus it was, for instance, in music. The adherents of formalism thought that music would advance by abandoning the most important basis of a musical work, melody; by abandoning the fundamental principles of classical music. Today the Party is straightening out the partisans of "no-conflict" drama. It is not on the "no-conflict" path that our art will achieve its decisive victory!

The demands of the Party, expressed in the Pravda article, are the basis for the further development of our drama, both on stage and screen. It would, however, be naive to suppose that successes will automatically come to artists as soon as they abandon false "theories." It is not enough to abandon the "no-conflict" theory; it is necessary to solve many artistic problems, to equip oneself with a deeper knowledge of life, to master the lofty art of "engineers of human souls." The arithmetical number of negative characters must not be the measure of the depth and acuteness of the conflict in a work; it is the power of exposure of the lagging and stagnant, the boldness of the artist's thought which must be taken as the measure.

Write the truth! Comrade Stalin teaches Soviet artists. On this path, on the path of fidelity to the truth of life, on the path of socialist realism our art will rise to new heights, will become worthy of the great deeds of our people advancing into communism.

WRITERS' PARTY CONFERENCE

PARTY CONFERENCE OF MOSCOW WRITERS. (Pravda, April 8, p. 2. Complete text:) A Party conference of Moscow writers took place April 7 at the Central Clubhouse of Writers. Those present included prose writers, poets, playwrights, literary critics, workers in the theater, officials of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts and motion picture workers.

The Acting General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers of the U.S.S.R., A. A. Surkov, delivered a report on Soviet literature in 1951.

Surkov and those who spoke in the discussion observed that last year the multinational Soviet literature developed successfully to the keynote of struggle for fulfillment of the historic tasks set by the Party Central Committee for the solution of ideological questions. These successes found reflection in the decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers awarding Stalin Prizes for the best 1951 works by Soviet writers.

Serious shortcomings in the development of literature were also noted at the meeting. The ideological-artistic level of many works lags behind the demands made of literature by the Party and the Soviet people, which increase every year. The rich spiritual world of the Soviet people, their many-sided interests, their life and their struggle with the survivals of capitalism do not yet find due expression in the works of writers. Drama is particularly lagging, which has had an unfavorable effect on development of the theater, cinema and music [i.e., opera].

Criticism was also leveled at the officials of the Union of Writers, who do not pay due attention to these important problems.

P. Shebunin, A. Shtein, A. Bezymensky, B. Romashov, A. Chakovsky, S. Zlobin, S. Mikhalkov, G. Mdivani and L. Nikulin took part in the discussion of the report.

LET US OVERCOME THE LAG IN DRAMATURGY.—At the Open Party Meeting of Moscow Writers. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 9, p. 2. 1600 words. Condensed text:) ... A long and comprehensive report on some of the results of the development of literature in 1951 was made by A. Surkov, Acting General Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers.

At the beginning of his report Comrade Surkov gave a general characterization of the state of Soviet literature and spoke of those of its successes which were reflected in the 1951 Stalin Prize awards. Then he dwelt in detail on the shortcomings in the work of writers and their organizations. ...

"When did it happen," the speaker appealed to the meeting, "that in our multinational drama no plays could be found which merited first and second Stalin Prizes?" ...

Surkov recalled the futile discussions on problems of drama in the Union of Soviet Writers, discussions at which the false formula of the struggle of good- vs. -better was invented.

Surkov also dwelt on the remarks made by N. Virta in his review of the film "Country Doctor" in this newspaper. Surkov criticized Virta's made-to-order theoretical propositions in speaking of the problem of dramatic conflict as the "notorious problem," alleging that there are no conflicts in our reality and, in order to justify these fabrications, inventing the theory of the "stream of life."

Surkov also severely criticized Virta's article "Let Us Speak Frankly." In this article, he said, Comrade Virta's self-justification grew into self-apology. Instead of frankly admitting his mistake, Virta makes himself the victim of certain "pernicious chinovniki" who obliged him not only to write a no-conflict play but even to theorize on this subject.

Surkov went on to declare that an incorrect tendency has begun to show itself among some playwrights who call for reconsideration of the just criticism to which their bad works, distorting Soviet reality, had previously been subjected. Yes, Comrade Surkov said, our society contains no few negative personages who must be exposed by the weapon of satire. But truth to life tells us that the main thing in our reality is the bright, the positive, the life-asserting. And if the negative personage occupies a self-sufficient position in our works, if he is shown as a vital, strong character, outstanding against a background

* [For preceding articles see Current Digest of the Soviet Press Vol. IV, No. 13.]

of gray mediocrity, we shall not be avoiding error in our writing we shall be deviating from truth to life. ...

Passing on to questions relating to screen writing, Surkov noted that a complicated situation has arisen here. The no-conflict "theory" has hindered the development of our cinematography, created great obstacles to its further development. Speaking of the harm of the "no-conflict theory" in cinematography, Surkov criticized the film "Donets Miners," in which, in his opinion, there was a tendency to varnish and idylize reality. This film about the heroic labor of the miners is produced as it were in "velvet cloths" and on a well-polished floor, Surkov said. The same thing the speaker went on, can be said also about the film "Bountiful Summer."

Comrade Surkov told of the excessive number of review stages through which motion picture scripts passed until recently. At each of these stages they were "smoothed over," polished up until all edge had been removed. Also incorrect, in Comrade Surkov's opinion, is the practice of ordering scenarios, a practice which deprives the writer of the possibility of searching freely for a theme which stirs him. ...

Concluding his speech, Comrade Surkov appealed to the writers to eliminate everything that impedes the normal development of Soviet literature and the branches of art depending on it. We do not have the right to put a brake on the development of such important branches of art as the theater, the cinema and music, he said.

The report was heard with great interest by those present. However, in speaking about the report, it is impossible to pass over in silence the fact that it failed to pose artistic problems, to analyze concrete works. Characterizing the situation in dramaturgy, laying down the general tasks connected with the progress of drama, the speaker failed in substance to say anything about the concrete creative paths to the solution of these tasks.

Unfortunately, Comrade Surkov's report also contained groundless assertions. Thus, speaking about the errors of Sovetskoye iskusstvo the speaker stated that, after assembling a "huge pile of clippings" over the past 18 months, he saw the "confusion" of the newspaper over the question of conflict and no-conflict. However, having made this statement, Comrade Surkov did not take the trouble to turn to this "huge pile of clippings" for concrete examples.

Devoting a considerable part of his report and of his concluding remarks to the articles printed by Sovetskoye iskusstvo as material for discussion on questions relating to drama, Surkov touched on only two articles—those by Virta and by I. Selvinsky. Criticizing Virta and protesting against various statements in Selvinsky's article, the speaker did not find time or place to speak of articles by A. Surov, M. Yamshin, A. Lobanov, A. Brodele and S. Marvich, though these articles, raising a number of important literary questions, could have served as material for productive professional discussion.

Nor was there such discussion by members of the audience who spoke. The majority of the speakers, delivering polemics against Virta and Selvinsky, hardly touched on those vital questions of art which should have occupied the main place in their speeches. There was scarcely a word to be heard at the meeting as to how our playwrights propose to work in the future.

The playwright A. Shtein noted in his remarks that among men of letters there has appeared the incorrect notion that a crook or rogue must necessarily be dragged into every play. We must combat any such vulgar approach to the playwright's tasks, Comrade Shtein correctly remarked.

The meeting showed how important and timely it is to raise professional problems—which found no place in the majority of the speeches. Some of them contained wrong theses. For example, there was a strange ring to the speech by B. Romashov, who exclaimed about "wide gates" which supposedly only now have opened up before the playwrights. G. Mdivani displayed theoretical helplessness in his speech. Take, for example, his deliberations about the tragic genre conceived merely in terms of the ordinary everyday meaning of the word "tragedy," or his assertion to the effect that "along with" conflicts of world-concepts there are "family" and "daily life" conflicts! ...

The open Party meeting of Moscow writers showed with all obviousness that there is an urgent need to conduct the broadest kind of discussion of professional questions of drama. It must be hoped that there will be such a discussion at the forthcoming plenary session of the Union of Soviet Writers.

ON TYPES AND DUALITY OF CHARACTER

ON PORTRAYING CONFLICTS. (By A. Karaganov. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 19, p. 3. 2600 words. Condensed text:) ... The advocates of the "theory" of conflictless drama condemned the authors of plays containing negative characters for "typifying the negative" and depicting people who are "not typical of Soviet society." Their narrow-minded understanding of the typical was the truncheon of criticism which was used against pointed plays showing the struggle against various manifestations of evil in our life.

Man cannot repeal the objective laws of society's development. Yet, contrary to the truth of life, the advocates of "conflictless" drama demanded that only the positive and the ideal should be portrayed, that contradictions should be glossed over, that no attention should be paid to the well-known thesis of Marxist dialectics that "the process of development from the lower to the higher occurs not as harmonious progress but through revelation of the contradictions inherent in things, in the course of a 'struggle' of opposed tendencies operating on the basis of these contradictions" ("History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Short Course"). Instead of truthful portrayal of real life, with all its contrasts and conflicts, the advocates of the no-conflict "theory" gave their subjective ideas about life and infected dramaturgy with fear of the truth, a fear which is contrary to the spirit of Bolshevism. And all this was presented in the guise of search for the typical. ...

When the advocates of the "theory" of conflictless drama were expunging the negative characters from plays as "not typical" of Soviet society, they were guilty of a narrow-minded, gross confusion of concepts. Of course it is fighters for the ideas of communism, Soviet patriots, advanced people, strong, bold, unswerving in achievement of their high aims who are typical of Soviet society, who set the tone in all spheres of Soviet life. Spurious characters, cheats, careerists and bureaucrats are no longer typical of Soviet society, of course. But they do exist, they must be fought. And why, one asks, by what laws of life and esthetics, should the negative characters be judged only on the basis of whether they are typical of Soviet society? They should be typical of the group of people whose features are portrayed by the playwright in the character he has created—which must be a typical, collective character. If a play shows a modern bureaucrat he should be a typical bureaucrat, with all the characteristic traits of present-day bureaucrats; if a careerist is portrayed he will be convincing only if he is drawn from observation of life. ...

The question of typicality of conflicts, typicality of heroes and villains, should be raised again and again because at the moment, judging by certain signs, there is a danger that plays will be written in which negative characters fill the whole stage. Opportunist playwrights are unable to follow the deep and irreplaceable laws of truth: yesterday they held the absence of conflict "the spirit of the times" and were eliminating the rough edges from plays, painting life smooth and rosy; today, having caught the idea that the struggle against the "theory" of conflictless drama is the "the vogue," they will write plays containing negative characters especially conceived for this situation and consequently exaggerated; instead of fighting the evil that really exists in life, they will outfit their plays with standard villains.

The esthetics of socialist realism demands that the playwright, portraying life without embellishment, with all its negative types and phenomena, should not forget his general task of showing the Soviet person in all his strength and glory, reflecting his best qualities and promoting their enrichment and development. Depicting the most acute conflicts, the clashes of the new with the old, the playwright cannot forget that the main force revealing and solving the contradictions of social development consists of the people, the Party, the state; that the main force in the development and progress of dramatic conflict is the advanced Soviet person in the play, the fighter for the new. To show his full strength and his spiritual and emotional vigor in all its manifestations is a most important requirement of socialist realism. ...

Of very great importance to artistically convincing depiction of the dramatic conflict is truthful representation of characters with all their contradictions and complicated development.

Disputes have more than once arisen among the theater critics as to the correctness of portraying Soviet people as contradictory characters. Some critics once tried to make a law of representation of the "Hamlet duality" of the Soviet individual. It is scarcely necessary here to attempt to prove the erroneous nature of the demand that the hero be made "animated" by attributing to him an artificial duality, weaknesses and internal contradictions; artificiality always destroys truth to life. The playwright can create a living and vital character by depicting an integral human personality and without "animating" him through a display of internal contradictions.

While campaigning against artificially attributing "Hamlet duality" to the Soviet hero, some critics have begun to condemn completely the portrayal of contradictions in a character. ...

To show life truthfully means showing the contradictions in character and the development of these contradictions, as well as the decisive role played by Soviet society and by criticism and self-criticism in overcoming them. In portraying our leading heroes, integral characters, we cannot overlook those people (and there is no lack of them) who are still moving toward this integration, purging themselves of the vestiges and blemishes of the past, ideologically evolving and growing tempered in work and struggle. ...

SCREEN WRITING

(Editorial)—FOCUS ATTENTION ON PROBLEMS OF WRITING FOR THE SCREEN. (Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 16, p. 1. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Soviet stage and screen writing is lagging behind the demands of life. This is evident from the considerable difficulties which motion picture production has experienced for a number of years in obtaining feature film scripts.

In spite of the fact that the themes, content and character of the pictures are settled in advance with the authors, the majority of the scripts are unsatisfactory in quality. They treat the great themes of our time inadequately; the heroes, our splendid Soviet people, emerge as pallid characters devoid of clear-cut individual traits. Most of the scripts lack a strong, dynamically developed plot; life is depicted as without conflicts, without contradictions,without a struggle of the new and communist against stagnation, indifference, complacency and all the survivals of capitalism in people's minds. ...

It must be noted that serious shortcomings mar the very system of organizing the writing of scripts. The script departments of the motion picture studios, the special script writing studio, the republic Ministries of Cinematography and the chief administrations of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography do very little to see to it that the writer produce a script of high quality within the deadline specified in his contract. It is true that the writers are given reminders of the deadline as it approaches, and some have been enabled to travel in order to study local material. When necessary, the chief author of the script has been provided with qualified consultants and the assistance of film directors (who sometimes became co-authors of the scenario). But neither the script departments nor the heads of motion picture studios nor the republic ministries have found the correct organizational framework for providing effective ideological and creative assistance to the writer. The cinema commissions of the Unions of Writers have not been professional organizing centers where the basic idea of the scenario and script and the first draft of the script might be discussed and where it might be possible to turn for help in solving creative problems, where it might be possible to obtain an exacting, friendly bit of critical advice in the area of general principle from professional screen and stage writers.

Last year the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography and the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers, which bear some of the responsibility for the state of affairs in writing for the screen, contributed a great deal to the drafting of the plan for scenario themes for 1952-1953. A favorable aspect of this plan is the fact that most of the 127 themes included were proposed by the writers themselves or by playwrights or were advanced with specific writers in mind who had agreed to work on a given theme. Many of the themes already have been assigned to directors and studios.

One would have thought that this would create the necessary conditions for planned appearance of new scripts, would assure smooth and harmonious work in motion picture production, would increase the number of films produced and would make for further improvement in quality. However, the first quarter of 1952 has already passed and as yet there are no new scripts; the deadlines are being overstepped in the majority of instances, and in the depths of the script departments and the Ministries of Cinematography ways and means are being sought, as in the past, to "patch up" and "smooth out" the script drafts on hand. ... The Union of Soviet Writers is still not giving extensive and effective aid to motion picture production in the sphere of quality script writing.

This state of affairs cannot be tolerated. It is necessary to create in the shortest possible time conditions which will not only guarantee fulfillment of the theme plans but will also, apart from this, facilitate the production of a large number of scripts of varied themes and genres. Here more organizational methods are not enough. Of course, the valuable measures recently taken by the ministry—reduction of the number of boards which give instructions to the writers and approve the scripts, strengthening of editorial personnel, conclusion of contracts with many new writers, including young writers, and holding seminars for motion picture writers—are of fundamental importance in putting script writing in good order. But the main thing is that the directors of studios and the heads of the republic Ministries of Cinematography, chief administrations and departments of the U.S.S.R. ministry must finally abandon bureaucratic methods in their direction of script writing and adopt a creative approach to the needs and requirements of each writer, to the writing and evaluation of each script.

A report on the progress in fulfilling the theme plans for scripts stands first on the agenda of the meeting of the Council of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography which starts April 18. Both the report and the discussion of the report will attain their object if they are not marked by arithmetical calculation of the percentage of plan fulfillment and explanations of the "objective" reasons for nonfulfillment. The forum of the Council should be used to achieve a decisive change in the attitude of the leading motion picture officials to the problem of preparing scripts and working with writers. ...

Discussion of the problems of screen writing at the forthcoming plenary session of the Board of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers should be of great importance in the solution of the script problem. The work of many writers is being retarded at the moment by the lack of well-defined, clear answers to many fundamental questions of dramaturgy. The task which the Party sets before dramaturgy today is based on the demands which have always been made on Soviet art, to be true to life and to be an effective weapon in the education of the communist consciousness of the masses. But today writers should assess anew the problems connected with creation of works based on serious life conflicts, works which reveal the theme through the development of the plot, through realistic characters, both heroes and villains. ...

The successes and development of Soviet people will stand out more clearly before our eyes if our art shows us that these successes were achieved not under "ideal" conditions of absence of contradictions, not in a struggle of "good with better," but in overcoming the remnants of the past, in struggle with all that hinders the rapid progress of our life. ...

Playwrights should remember that without a finished literary work of great ideological depth and power, a work which reveals in artistic images the theme of the future film and its characters, a work based on a serious, acute conflict, on a clear-cut and interesting plot—without this it is impossible to create a film that will meet the high demands of our spectators. And the leading officials of the cinema, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography and the Union of Soviet Writers should see that the most favorable conditions are provided for more and more such scripts to be written.

Y.C.L. Embarks on Extensive Sports Program*

BROADEN THE SCOPE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS WORK AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE. (By A. Shelepin, Secretary of the Young Communist League Central Committee. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 27, p. 3. Complete text:) The Communist Party and Soviet government consider physical culture and sports one of the most important measures for the communist upbringing of the working people, for improving their health and for preparing the Soviet people for work and for defense of the socialist motherland. Physical culture in the Soviet Union has become a genuinely nationwide, mass movement. In 1951 alone approximately 4,000,000 young men and women passed the tests for G.T.O. [Prepared for Labor and Defense] badges, and more than 1,000,000 received ratings in various sports or improved them. Outstanding athletes have risen from the ranks of Soviet physical culturists, and many of their achievements surpass world records.

The Young Communist League plays an active part in organizing the physical education of young people. Carrying out the instructions of the Party Central Committee, Y.C.L. organizations have begun to pay more attention to problems of attracting young people to physical culture and sports. The number of physical culture groups has almost quadrupled in the past three years in Belorussia, for example, while it has doubled in the Ukraine. During this time Ukraine sportsmen have set 139 U.S.S.R. and 13 world records.

As was noted by the recent eighth plenary session of the Y.C.L. Central Committee, however, many Y.C.L. organizations still do not do enough work among young people in the field of physical culture and sports. A considerable proportion of the Y.C.L. organizations does not show the proper concern for supporting the physical culture groups and does a poor job of encouraging Y.C.L. members and young people generally to join sports units and teams. In the Karelo-Finnish and Moldavian Republics, for example, many of the physical culture groups have few members and a considerable portion of the young people interested in sports have not been drawn into these groups. Less than one-third of the Y.C.L. members in Bryansk Province have G.T.O. badges, while some districts of Kursk Province did not train a single badge-holder in 1951. It is essential to take every measure to carry out the instructions of the Y.C.L. Central Committee's eighth plenary session concerning systematic participation in sports by Y.C.L. members and the majority of young people generally.

Physical culture and sports work has become widespread among the young people at industrial enterprises and in trade and factory schools. The Y.C.L. committee and the shop Y.C.L. organizations at the Urals Machine-Building Plant have helped organize 23 factory-wide sports sections with more than 4000 young workers enrolled. Unfortunately, however, this is by no means true of all industry and transport. Only one-eighth of the young people at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine are engaged in physical culture activities, for example. The situation is no better at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant.

The officers of some Y.C.L. organizations try to excuse serious shortcomings in physical culture work by saying there is a shortage of sports equipment and of training personnel. This is not the case. There are great opportunities for physical culture and sports activities among young people at enterprises. All that is needed is for the Y.C.L. organizations and the councils of the physical culture groups to cooperate in encouraging young workers to join the sports societies, for them to organize more interesting tournaments and to tackle concrete practical problems of physical culture work.

The organization of public sports societies among collective farmers has proved an important means of improving sports work in rural areas. The country's collective farms already have more than 70,000 physical culture groups with more than 3,000,000 young men and women members.

The sports meets held by the Y.C.L. committees and collective farm sports societies have had a favorable influence on the organization and work of the physical culture groups on the collective farms. More than 12,000 new physical culture groups were formed during the meets held in the Russian Republic and more than 384,000 new members were enrolled.

However, some physical culture groups are idle, some sections and teams do not function, and in some areas few young people are trained to pass the G.T.O. tests. The Vologda, Kostroma and Irkutsk Province Y.C.L. Committees and the Azerbaidzhan Y.C.L. Central Committee are to blame for the fact that many collective farms do not have physical culture groups and that some of the existing groups do not do anything.

The eighth plenary session charged the Y.C.L. province and territory committees and republic central committees with considerably improving physical culture and sports work in rural areas. Y.C.L. organizations should take a most active part in the work of the collective farm public sports societies and should see that physical culture groups are organized on the collective farms and that they are in sound financial condition and have the equipment they need. In cooperation with the public sports societies and committees on affairs of physical culture and sports, regular sports meets should be held at the Machine and Tractor Stations and on the collective and state farms, as well as district and intradistrict summer and winter sports tournaments for young people and bicycle and horse racing competitions involving large numbers.

The Y.C.L. organizations, the public education agencies and the physical culture organizations must do much to improve physical culture and sports work among school children. Mass physical culture and sports work in the schools must serve to inculcate a love of systematic participation in sports by students. Thought must be given immediately to organizing work among students during the summer and to selecting physical education instructors in time for the Young Pioneer camps.

Favorable conditions obtain in the higher educational institutions for physical culture and sports work. These institutions have highly qualified physical education instructors and the necessary equipment. Despite this, there are serious shortcomings in the development of sports among students. Many Y.C.L. organizations and the Science, Medic, Spark and Locomotive Sports Societies still are doing a poor job of organizing the work to improve the performance of student athletes. Student competitions sometimes produce poor results, especially in such sports as track, swimming, skating and skiing. The work of the Y.C.L. organizations must be directed toward enrolling the majority of the students of higher educational institutions and technicums in the sports sections and teams, toward helping to meet the requirement of the higher educational institutions' program that students who have completed their second year pass the tests for G.T.O. badges, second class.

Soviet athletes are constantly improving their performance. However, there is still a lag in a number of leading sports.

Track is one of the forms of sports that embraces large numbers of participants. However, the sports records in some track events are only slowly being improved. The Y.C.L. organizations must play a very active role in developing track activities among young people and must help in every way to form new sections and improve existing track groups, as well as to hold track meets. It is essential to wage a stubborn struggle to improve the records and sports achievements of each district, city, province, territory and republic.

Our country has favorable conditions for broad development of water sports among young people. However, water sports lag in terms of both the numbers engaged and the results. Poor use is made of natural bodies of water, the existing water sports facilities and bathing beaches. Help should be given the committees on physical culture and the sports societies in or-

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* [For a report of the Y.C.L. Central Committee session on this matter see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV. No. 13.]

ganizing swimming classes in physical culture groups and at Young Pioneer camps.

Skilled organization of political education work among athletes and trainers must help improve sports records. However, the Y.C.L. organizations are doing poor work in this respect. Many Y.C.L. officers rarely meet with athletes, sometimes ignoring the incorrect behavior of individual athletes. The faulty practice whereby some leading athletes hardly every participate in competitions and are not seen or known by young people reflects seriously on the quality of sports records. Some instructors do not always show sufficient concern for improving the ideological and political standards of the athletes, even though they are supposed to do extensive educational work.

The Y.C.L. organizations must eliminate this shortcoming and step up their work for the ideological and political training of athletes and instructors, helping them to study Marxist-Leninist theory and to improve their general education and cultural standards. The Y.C.L. agencies must come out firmly against caste spirit and complacency on the part of individual athletes, and they must take more active part in encouraging outstanding athletes to work with young people in physical culture groups.

The sports schools have an important role to play in improving the sports qualifications of young people. The country now has 186 sports schools for children and 581 for young people, teaching about 100,000 athletes. These schools have turned out a goodly number of outstanding athletes, champions and record holders, but not all sports schools are coping with their duties. The Y.C.L. organizations must take an active part in enrolling the best young athletes in the sports schools, in helping the principals to select qualified instructors, in helping to organize matches and exhibition meets among sports masters and leading athletes, and in taking steps to improve political and educational work among students in these schools.

The work of the Public Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces should be the object of special concern by Y.C.L. organizations. Y.C.L. members must interest the broad masses of young people in the society and must help boys and girls to master military and naval knowledge and the science of flying.

The scale of the country's physical culture movement requires a large number of trained personnel. This is why the eighth plenary session of the Y.C.L. Central Committee charged Y.C.L. organizations with helping the committees on physical culture and the councils of the public societies to organize and improve courses and seminars for training volunteer public instructors, umpires and physical culture organizers outside of work or class hours. The work of Y.C.L. volunteer public instructors, umpires and physical culture organizers should be looked upon as important Y.C.L. assignments.

Analyzing the work of the Y.C.L. organizations in the physical education of young people, the plenary session concluded that some Y.C.L. province and territory committees and union republic central committees underestimate this important aspect of Y.C.L. work. Physical culture and sports are not satisfactorily propagandized among young people. Frequently concrete daily work to recruit the masses of Y.C.L. members and young people for regular physical culture and sports activities is supplanted by the formulation of directives and instructions, which are not backed by organizational work. These shortcomings must be eliminated. The Y.C.L. organizations must work with the committees on physical culture and the trade unions in constant practical efforts to develop the mass physical culture movement; it must cooperate with them. Y.C.L. aktiv members must be not only organizers of mass physical culture and sports, but must also take a direct part in the work of the sections and teams, and in sports meets; they must constitute the nucleus of the physical culture group or public sports society. Problems of physical culture and sports work among young people must claim the center of attention of the Y.C.L. organizations.

The Party Central Committee requires that the Y.C.L. "***train young people to be fearless, optimistic, life-affirming fighters, confident of their own strength and ready to surmount all obstacles, fighters for the freedom and honor of our motherland, for the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, for the triumph of communism." Mass physical culture and sports are one of the ways of inculcating these remarkable traits in young people.

The eighth plenary session of the Y.C.L. Central Committee has outlined a concrete program for the work of the Y.C.L. organizations in further developing mass physical culture and sports among young people. The task is to carry out the session's resolution in a militant manner, to bring about a new advance in mass physical culture and sports work.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS (Continued From Page 7) FEATURE

SESSION OF AZERBAIDZHAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 4, p. 1. Complete text:) Baku—The second session of the Azerbaidzhan Republic Supreme Soviet concluded its work today.

A report by republic Minister of Finance R. N. Sadykhov on the Azerbaidzhan Republic State Budget for 1952 and fulfillment of the state budget for 1951 was discussed.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the Azerbaidzhan Republic State Budget for 1952 and the report on fulfillment of the 1951 budget.

The 1952 state budget was approved in the sum of 2,021,639,000 rubles of revenue and 1,983,489,000 rubles of expenditure. The major portion of the expenditures is being allocated to financing the economy and to social and cultural services.

The Supreme Soviet elected an Azerbaidzhan Republic Supreme Court and ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet.

SESSION OF ESTONIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 5, p. 1. Complete text:) Tallin—The second session of the Estonian Republic Supreme Soviet has ended its work. The session discussed the report of Deputy A. G. Tihan, the republic's Minister of Finance, on the Estonian Republic State Budget for 1952 and on fulfillment of the state budget for 1950.

The Deputies who spoke at the session unanimously approved the new budget. The session criticized shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries, agencies and enterprises. The republic's Ministries of the Fishing Industry and Housing were subjected to particularly severe criticism.

Under the Law on the State Budget for 1952 adopted at the session almost 55% of all expenditures will be for public education, public health, scientific work, social security and other social and cultural measures. More than 40% is allocated for financing the economy.

The Supreme Soviet ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and elected the Estonian Republic Supreme Court.

The participants in the session enthusiastically adopted a message of greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

SESSION OF LITHUANIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 6, p. 1. Complete text:) Vilnius—The third session of the Lithuanian Republic Supreme Soviet ended its work April 5. The session discussed the report of A. A. Drobnis, the republic's Minister of Finance, on the Lithuanian Republic State Budget for 1952 and fulfillment of the state budget for 1951.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the Lithuanian Republic State Budget for 1952, totaling 1,471,051,000 rubles. The overwhelming part of the funds—more than 807,000,000 rubles—is allocated for public education, public health and other social and cultural measures.

The republic's Supreme Soviet elected the Lithuanian Republic Supreme Court and ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

SESSION OF GEORGIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 8, p. 2. Complete text:) Tbilisi—The second

(Continued on Page 39)

Pavlov's Teaching and Its Application: New Tasks

Problems of Science and Technology: I. P. PAVLOV'S DOCTRINE OF CONDITIONED REFLEXES AND ITS DEVELOPMENT. (By Academician K. Bykov. Izvestia, April 19, pp. 2-3. 3500 words. Condensed text:) The end of the 19th and opening of the 20th century were marked by two great discoveries that created a new era in the natural sciences and exerted extraordinary influence on their progressive development.

Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev discovered that universal law of the inorganic world, the periodic table of elements. This discovery served as the basis for further development of investigation of the structure of matter and led to effective solution of the problem of atomic energy.

The second discovery concerns the organic world and belongs to Ivan Petrovich Pavlov. This is the discovery of conditioned reflexes. Thanks to Pavlov's discovery in the most difficult sphere of human knowledge there was established the science of the interrelationship of the animal organism with its environment and new perspectives opened up for transforming the animal world. Thanks to the doctrine of the conditioned reflex, man obtained that highest good, knowledge of himself.

The Soviet land has already twice celebrated the work of the classic natural scientist and militant materialist I. P. Pavlov: in September, 1949, the centenary of the birth of this great son of the Russian people was observed; in June, 1950, a scientific discussion on problems of physiology was held, to the keynote of the progressive, inspiring ideas of Pavlov's doctrine. In both cases these were triumphant illustrations of our national culture. Finally, the scientific conference on problems of the higher nervous system held in Leningrad this year, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of I. P. Pavlov's doctrine of conditioned reflexes, demonstrated again the enormous significance which Pavlov's teaching has acquired not only for physiology, but for biology, medicine, education and philosophy, and in the aggregate for the whole of contemporary progressive culture.

Our great leader, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the brilliant helmsman of our Soviet culture, is the initiator of the events which elevated Pavlov's doctrine in our country and initiator of the creation of the very favorable conditions for the development of Soviet physiology for the good of the people.

We are indebted to Comrade Stalin for the triumph of Pavlov's teaching in our country and for the creative advance in the development of this most important branch of modern natural science which we are observing today.

The joint session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences on problems of I. P. Pavlov's physiological teaching, which took place under the guiding influence of the Party, fully revealed the great significance and immense role played by Pavlov's ideas in natural science in full measure to the scientific world.

The session revealed the harm inflicted on Pavlov's doctrine by certain of our scientists who tried to introduce bourgeois scientists' idealist theories into our science. Since the session the Pavlov doctrine has entered on a broad road of new researches and discoveries in modern natural science.

From the viewpoint of history, the 50 years since the rise in our country of the doctrine of conditioned reflexes cannot be considered a long period. But we have seen an unheard-of development of the Pavlov doctrine, a triumphal march of this theory, despite the tremendous resistance that the doctrine encountered and still encounters from the foes of a materialist outlook.

The Pavlov epoch in science coincided with the epoch of the building of socialist society, an epoch which, with a sense of great pride and thankfulness, we call the Stalin epoch. This fact exerted a tremendous influence on the flourishing of Pavlov's genius and it was no accident that the two chief characteristics marking the Pavlov doctrine—consistent materialist basis and a relationship to life aimed at benefiting all mankind—now call forth in capitalist countries more acute opposition to this doctrine than there was in Tsarist Russia. ...

The influence of Pavlov's ideas has been especially strong in medicine. ...

On the basis of experiments and observations Pavlov disclosed the mechanism of disruption of the functioning of man's nervous system in ailments such as neurasthenia, hysteria, schizophrenia and other psychic ailments. In his arguments with foreign neuropathologists, Pavlov profoundly and sharply criticized idealist conceptions of the origin and course of neuroses in man and opposed them with a physiological, strictly scientific interpretation of many neurotic conditions of man.

The reactionary local-anatomy thinking that held sway in medicine since the time of Virchow was an impediment to further progress in medicine. Basing themselves on the principles of the Pavlov doctrine, scores and hundreds of our medical institutions are basing the entire work of treatment on new lines. The mass of doctors uses Pavlov's beneficial ideas in their practice. We have now emerged on the path of complete mastery of pathogenesis of such ailments as ulcers and hypertonia. Here and everywhere we must remember Pavlov's words that "medicine's final victory will come only through laboratory experiment" since "observation gathers together what nature offers, while experiment takes from nature what it wants. And the strength of biological experiment is truly colossal."

It need hardly be pointed out today that for correct understanding of pathological disruption it is necessary always to discard metaphysical dismemberment and separation of psychic and somatic. ...

Through application of the Pavlov doctrine in medical practice the Soviet public health system has achieved great successes. In particular, Pavlov's doctrine on protective inhibition of reflexes has been widely adopted in Soviet medical practice.

In many clinics in the Soviet Union sleep therapy is successfully used for treating various ailments. The principles of the Pavlov doctrine are used not only in the large city hospitals but are penetrating to the most distant corners of our motherland. The Makaryev District Hospital in Kiev Province can be cited as an example; here sleep therapy has shown in practice the role and curative value of protective inhibition of reflexes.

Thanks to the correct practical application of certain Pavlov theses, Soviet scientists have established the laws of control and regulation of processes in the internal organs (the respiratory system, the intestines and the urinary system).

The award of Stalin Prizes to a number of scientists for work in the sphere of medicine shows how highly the labor of the scientist who gives all his knowledge to prolonging life and preserving health is esteemed in our country. In the Soviet Union all the necessary conditions have been created for fruitful and profound development of truly scientific medicine. The public health services in the people's democracies are being reorganized after the example of the Soviet Union. Soviet doctors are strengthening their contact with scientists and doctors in Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries.

Unfortunately, it cannot at the present time be said that in pathophysiology and other theoretical medical disciplines an interest is being shown in the fundamentals of the Pavlov doctrine to the degree and with the energy that is essential. Only by following the highroad of Pavlovian teaching can modern medicine become genuinely scientific medicine.

The successes achieved by the Soviet public health services in the practical application of the achievements of Pavlov physiology are still far from sufficient. Liaison is still poorly effected among research institutes and practical institutions, such as hospitals, clinics, etc.

Work on the reorganization of physical culture and sports on the basis of the Pavlov doctrine is proceeding unsatisfactorily.

Pavlovian ideas are also being insufficiently applied in education. Considerable time has passed since the joint session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences, yet the Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences is only working in a superficial way for reorganization of the teaching and upbringing of children in the light of the principles of the Pavlov doctrine. In actual fact it has so far

(Continued on Page 34)

The International Economic Conference

OPENING SESSION, APRIL 3

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENS.
(Pravda and Izvestia, April 4, p. 4. 3200 words. Excerpts:)
The International Economic Conference opened at the Hall of Columns in Moscow. Those taking part in the conference include industrialists, businessmen, economists, engineers, trade union and cooperative officials, editors of economic journals and newspapers, etc., from 42 countries, including Austria, Argentina, Britain, China, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, France, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, the Soviet Union, Western Germany, Sweden and Finland. A number of the participants are still on their way to Moscow. Representatives of the Soviet and foreign press and numerous guests were present in the hall. ...

The first session of the conference was opened by Robert Chambeiron, general secretary of the arrangements committee of the International Economic Conference Initiating Committee. ...

Speech by Robert Chambeiron.*—... In the interests of historical truth it must be made clear that in the course of [preparatory] negotiations it was admitted by the representatives of many branches of economic life that the economic conference would have more significance and be attended by many more people if it was held under the guidance of an organization absolutely independent of any movement, official body or government. It was and remains our task to call a conference of individuals, not representatives of governments. The point at issue is how to facilitate economic cooperation between all countries and to call on all those desirous of joining in this undertaking independently of the policy of any movement, organization or government.

The question, said Chambeiron, has been repeatedly asked: Why is the conference being called in Moscow? This demands a clear answer. ...

The initiating committee had no preference for any city in particular. But it is senseless to talk about economic relations with all countries unless the possibility of meeting the representatives of all countries is assured. Soundings were taken in government circles of those countries in which, in the opinion of the initiators of the conference, it would be possible to hold a conference of this kind. But the difficulties became clear when the initiators were offered terms which made it impossible to summon a genuine world conference.

To have held the conference in a neutral country, with no assurance that visas would be issued to delegates from China and the Soviet Union, not to mention those from other countries, would have imposed geographical restrictions on it which would have robbed it of all practical significance.

The Soviet delegation proposed that the meetings should be held in Moscow and offered all the guarantees necessary for a conference of this kind. ...

The initiating committee quite deliberately made a public announcement to the effect that the political questions which rend the world at present would not be discussed at this conference.

The committee invited the delegates to come not in order to waste their strength in groundless and purposeless arguments about the comparative merits of the various economic and social systems existing in the world. Unquestionably countries exist whose economic and social systems are radically opposed to one another, and no one can rejoice at the breakdown of trade relations between the different systems, especially at a time when many countries are in the grip of economic difficulties. The initiating committee calls on the conference to discuss the possibilities of restoring and developing economic relations between countries without regard to their economic and social systems. ...

In particular it calls on them to discuss the possibilities of expanding trade between the countries of the East and West, between economically weak states and industrial ones.

We live in an age of progress. However, too many countries still show economic conditions unworthy of our epoch. It is tragic that in the 20th century we still need to speak about underdeveloped countries. Surely it would be possible, through joint efforts, to eliminate poverty, which gives rise to chaos and prevents economic development.

Praiseworthy attempts have already been made to increase trade between countries and improve the conditions of human existence. Official organizations have tried to find a solution to many problems. It is not part of our task to discuss the reasons they have not succeeded. Our function is to consider whether it is not possible, through joint efforts and a conference of this kind, to help overcome the difficulties which the representatives of governments have proved incapable of resolving.

This does not mean that the committee intends to summon a conference which would be a substitute for existing international organizations. ...

Speech by O. Lange.—... "In the Western European countries, the U.S.A., Canada and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America the need for such economic cooperation, and the advantages of it, are becoming ever more evident. For many of these countries the normalization of world trade and the expansion of the geographical confines of their own foreign trade relations have become a vital necessity, a basic means of overcoming the economic stagnation engendered by the present artificial restrictions on international trade. In all these countries the idea of summoning an international economic conference met with a warm response, as we can judge from the audience assembled in this hall.

"The idea of the International Economic Conference met with a favorable response in the Soviet Union, China and the people's democracies also. The immense development of their industrial production, the modernization and growth of their agriculture and the steady rise in the standard of living and cultural level of their populations have increased the ability of these countries to import the products of other lands and to export their own. They want to take part in an expanded world trade, profitable to all, and they are able to do so to a far greater extent now than they were before the war." ...

APRIL 4 SESSION

AT THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
(Pravda and Izvestia, April 5, p. 4. 2400 words. Excerpts:)
A plenary session of the International Economic Conference held April 4 discussed the question on the agenda—the search for ways of achieving peaceful cooperation between different countries and different systems through the development of economic relations between all countries.

The chairman, Prof. O. Lange, first recognized Bernard de Plas of France. ...

"France's dollar credits are now gradually dwindling," [M. de Plas said,] "and the possibility of export to the U.S.A. is restricted both on account of the very structure of the American market and because of protective tariffs. Fresh dollar aid can in no way solve the problem, but would only be a palliative. Moreover, help of this kind is in its very nature extremely unreliable and can have no major influence on economic life."

De Plas also pointed out that the European Payments Union had not justified the hopes of its inaugurators. Its short life had been full of crises, which had led to the appearance of new and higher tariff barriers during the last few years.

The experience of these years confirms the need for a real expansion of trade on the basis of equal status as partners.

De Plas went on to describe the needs of the French economy and France's export potentialities.

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* [For a more extensive translation of this speech see New Times, No. 15, April 9, 1952, pp. 10-12.]

The Rector of Lodz University, Prof. Jozef Chalasinski of Poland, then took the floor. ...

In 1946, [he said, Poland's] gross output of heavy and medium industry in comparable prices was 73% of prewar, but in 1951 it was more than two and a half times as great.

A number of entirely new branches of industry are being set up in the country. Formerly a backward agrarian country, Poland is rapidly turning into an industrial-agrarian country.

Prof. Chalasinski pointed out that thanks to large-scale industrial construction and intensive mechanization of agriculture Poland offers a large market for products of the engineering and transport machinery industries.

At the same time the development of industry and agricultural production makes it possible to increase exports.

Poland's foreign trade is increasing rapidly, Chalasinski continued. At present it amounts to more than 200% of the 1937 figure.

Chalasinski noted that the total value of exports to the capitalist countries during the period 1953-1955 would exceed 2,000,000,000 rubles a year if Poland could import from those countries as many goods as she bought there in the period 1947-1949.

A speech was then made by Oliver Vickery, president of a company engaged in the export and import of electrical and chemical materials in the U.S.A. ...

Many business people in America, said Vickery, like the overwhelming majority of Americans in other occupations, consider a third world war to be madness. They know not only that modern warfare destroys production and trade, but that the purpose of war is now to destroy the population of whole countries, to annihilate millions of people who produce and consume, people for whose sake production and trade exist. Every consumer in every country is an actual or potential customer. Businessmen who want to kill their own customers need a straight jacket and ought to be shut up in a madhouse.

Genuine peace can come to us only if we are ready to exchange the achievements of our culture and the products of our labor on a wide scale.

O. Vickery observed that the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are the countries with the richest raw material resources. This imposes an immense responsibility on them. They must share their resources with all the rest of the world.

Vickery maintained that the U.S.A. is already undertaking this task by means of the notorious Marshall Plan, which he described as nothing more than deliveries "on long-term credit."

"My chief desire," he said, "is to expand our export and import trade with all countries.

"The conference must strive to establish free exchange of goods without restriction or discrimination."

In conclusion Vickery expressed the wish that the conference would help ensure world peace.

The chairman then recognized the Chairman of the Board of the People's Bank of China, Nang Han-chen. ...

Nang Han-chen referred to the harsh consequences of the second world war for China's economy and observed that the policy of blockade and embargo against the U.S.S.R., China and the people's democracies now being pursued by the U.S. government is intended to facilitate the American monopoly of the market in raw materials and manufactured goods.

This policy means the loss of extensive markets and raw material sources by the manufacturers and merchants of the capitalist countries. ...

The speaker then drew attention to the fatal consequences of Kuomintang rule for the Chinese economy and dwelt in detail on the great achievements of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic in the economic development of the country. ...

Thanks to the stability of the credit system and China's complete solvency, Nang Han-chen continued, the governments and individuals trading with us enjoy many advantages. Thanks to the expansion of the domestic market our needs for increased imports of industrial equipment, semi-manufactured goods and raw materials are rising every day. This development of foreign trade is steady and normal and can be relied on, and it will constantly increase in proportion as China's economic development proceeds.

Nang Han-chen described the mutual advantages of the trade between China, the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, a trade based entirely on peace, friendship, equality of rights and mutual profit, and observed that it would be possible to establish similar economic relations, based on equality of rights and mutual advantage, between China and the countries of Europe, Southeast Asia and Africa, and also with other countries, whether they maintain diplomatic relations with China or not. ...

After an intermission Americo B. Oliviera of Brazil took the chair. He recognized J. Schachner, an Austrian manufacturer.

In the words of this speaker, "The tragedy of the present international situation for a small nation lies in the fact that it often forms the impression that only the political conflicts between the great powers prevent a solution of the problem of economic exchange." The small nations, said J. Schachner, do not want to be dragged into these conflicts. Referring to the reasons for the international political and economic tension existing at the present time, the speaker made the strange assertion that the reasons for it were the "steady and monstrous growth in populations," the "progress of technization" and the "unchanged dimensions of the area under agricultural cultivation."

The last to speak at the meeting was the Director-General of the Czechoslovak State Bank, Otakar Pohl.

This speaker emphasized that one of the most important reasons for the abnormal state of international relations is the restriction on trade imposed on certain states with regard to the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, including Czechoslovakia. It must be said, he stated, that the discriminatory measures against us have not achieved their purpose, but on the contrary have had a serious effect on the development of the economy and living standard of the countries which imposed them.

O. Pohl went on to describe the successful economic development and foreign trade of Czechoslovakia. He stated that Czechoslovak foreign trade in 1951 was almost double that of 1937. Moreover, the countries pursuing a policy of discrimination against Czechoslovakia had not contributed to this increase.

Referring to economically less developed states, O. Pohl said:

"We have no desire for capital investments in these countries. We intend to help them on the basis of complete equality, without imposing any political or other conditions—only commercial ones.

"In our country," he said, "all the conditions exist for the restoration of trade relations on a wide scale with a number of countries. If normal conditions for international trade are established, then we shall certainly be able to develop trade of up to 900,000,000 or even 1,000,000,000 dollars with the capitalist countries during the next two or three years." ...

APRIL 5 SESSION

AT THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—Plenary Session. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 6, p. 4. 2100 words. Excerpts:) The International Economic Conference continued its work April 5. Lord Boyd Orr of Great Britain presided. After section chairmen had been elected the floor was given to Prof. K. Varis of Finland in the general discussion.

The bilateral agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union and that between Finland and the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia, Varis said, have had a favorable effect on Finnish exports and imports. ...

Varis noted that trade with the East has saved Finland from the acute crisis which the countries of Western Europe are experiencing.

The Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce, M. V. Nesterov, spoke on behalf of the Soviet representatives participating in the conference. [See below.]

A speech was then made by Prof. Steve of Italy. ... Steve said that for a considerable part of the capitalist world, and even for a considerable portion of the population of the wealthier capitalist countries, the basic economic problem, now as earlier, is poverty, and not a surplus of the means of production.

We Italians, Steve said, are witnesses of how weakly the

productive potentialities of our industrial regions are used and how little the poorer regions are being developed economically. ...

From all this, Steve said in conclusion, it is easy to understand why the necessity for expanding trade is being understood more and more clearly in Italy.

Hossein Daryush mounted the platform to describe the natural resources and export potentialities of Iran. Speaking of the causes of the difficult position of the Iranian economy, Daryush noted that in the past utilization of the national resources of Iran had been obstructed and the development of the country fettered.

As regards the present economic situation of the country, he said, there is nothing to boast about. The only thing we ask for is economic cooperation with other countries on an equal basis. ...

After a recess, Mrs. Greta Kuckhoff of the German Democratic Republic took the chair. The first to speak was Lord Boyd Orr of Great Britain.

Noting that after the second world war Britain had lost foreign capital investments and become a poor country, the speaker pointed out that there is a food shortage in Britain at the present time. ...

Boyd Orr spoke in favor of removing restrictions on international trade. ...

Mian M.Iftikhar-ud-Din of Pakistan devoted his speech to the problems facing that country in the sphere of trade and industry.

Pakistan, the speaker said, is interested in trade with those countries which can provide diverse industrial equipment, iron, steel, coal and other commodities necessary for the development of Pakistan's economy.

We consider, M. Iftikhar-ud-Din stated, that restrictions on international trade are damaging Pakistan. ...

The General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Louis Saillant, spoke on behalf of the 80,000,000 working people united in the federation. ...

On instructions from the W.F.T.U. delegation, Saillant introduced the proposal that the recommendations adopted by the conference should be based on the following points:

1. Elimination of political discrimination and of obstacles to the development of economic relations.

2. Working out of plans for the peaceful development of production and trade relations with a view to raising the living standard of the peoples.

3. Reduction of military expenditures and utilization of funds thus realized for social, cultural and other measures intended to raise the standard of living.

4. Preparation of recommendations to the United Nations Economic and Social Council with a view to its acting to develop trade relations and raise the standard of living.

A speech was then made by Dr. Rubens do Amaral, a member of the legislative assembly of the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

He proposed that trade information offices be established in various countries for the exchange of information about export and import possibilities. ...

Gyan Chand of India...said that India is still suffering grievously from the consequences of prolonged economic dependence. It needs complete liquidation of its colonial economic status and is interested in developing international trade based on genuine cooperation. A new approach is necessary to solve this problem.

India needs to import capital equipment. To do so it must arrange new trade relations. India will eagerly accept any proposal for supplies of manufactured foods from such countries as the U.S.S.R. or Czechoslovakia, with which it has limited trade at the present time.

The present direction and structure of Indian trade, Gyan Chand said, make our economic relations extremely unstable. For exports and imports we depend chiefly on the sterling bloc countries, chiefly the United Kingdom, and on the United States. India has found itself incorporated, he said, into the "honorable company of those countries which are suffering from a dollar deficit." In the interests of developing the country it is necessary to expand the basis of its trade. In India's foreign trade, even more than in other sectors of its economy, foreign interests occupy a monopolist position and create instability.

India, Gyan Chand said in conclusion, must play its part in changing this state of affairs.

A speech was then made by Felipe Freyre of Argentina, who stated that the conference would undoubtedly exercise a profound influence on the future trade relations of many countries.

The speaker pointed out that many types of raw materials necessary for the economic development of Argentina cannot be obtained in the South American market because free trade is impeded by powerful foreign trusts and the interference of foreign politics. The speaker also noted that the introduction of the "Marshall Plan" made it impossible for Argentina to obtain needed supplies and advantageous trade.

Felipe Freyre went on to note that the trade relations of Argentina with the people's democracies have developed into a profitable trade based on respect for sovereignty.

In the Sections.—After the plenary session there were organizational meetings of the sections into which the conference has been divided. The first of these is studying the problems of developing international trade, the second questions of international economic cooperation to solve social problems, and the third the problems of underdeveloped countries. ...

The members of the first section proposed discussion of such problems as an appeal to the governments for the speediest possible elimination of all discriminatory regulations impeding the development of international trade, problems of navigation and transportation, the elimination of the discriminatory policy of banks in certain countries as regards trade with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, the establishment of an international organization for supervising fulfillment of contracts between parties from different states and the establishment of a permanent committee for import and export commodity information and for organizing fairs, exhibits, etc.

The members of the section on international economic cooperation to solve social problems put forward a number of questions which, in their opinion, are of great importance for the improvement of living conditions in their countries.

Among these were: the food shortage, unemployment, diseases arising from social conditions, low wages, etc. The speakers stressed the interrelations between these questions and pointed out the necessity of discussing them against the background of the development of international trade.

In the section on the problems of underdeveloped countries the chairman, the Indian economist Dr. Gyan Chand, noted in his introductory speech that the section would discuss problems of enlisting underdeveloped countries in international cooperation and trade, of ways and means of assisting the economic development of these countries and of the contribution these countries could make to the development of the world economy. He stressed that the underdeveloped countries were backward because they had been the victims of oppression. Speaking of the possibilities of economic progress, he cited as examples the Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union, which have very rapidly traveled a long way on the path of development.

NESTEROV'S SPEECH

SPEECH BY M. V. NESTEROV, PRESIDENT OF U.S.S.R. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE APRIL 5, 1952.* (Pravda and Izvestia, April 6, p. 3. 3900 words. Excerpts:) Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen! ... According to customs statistics, the Soviet Union's foreign trade turnover is now over 18,000,000,000 rubles annually; moreover, our trade turnover today, in comparable prices, is approximately three times as high as prewar.

The reduction in trade with the Soviet Union by certain countries during the past few years has not prevented successful fulfillment of U.S.S.R. economic plans and a steady advance in its economy. On the contrary, in certain instances this situation has promoted more rapid development of new branches in U.S.S.R. industry.

Industrial production in 1951 in the Soviet Union was twice as great as in 1940. In a number of industrial branches the increase was even greater. Thus, the machine building indus-

* [Published in full in English as a supplement to New Times, No. 15, April 9, 1952.]

try's total output in 1951 has increased 1.8 times over 1940. ...

If business circles in other states have serious intentions of expanding trade with Soviet foreign trade organizations, the latter are willing to make a substantial increase in their foreign trade operations with these countries.

The Chamber of Commerce has collected the pertinent statistics, showing definitely what can be done.

Soviet foreign trade organizations could purchase from West European, American, Southeast Asian, Middle Eastern, African and Australian countries the goods they normally export, and sell them the Soviet goods they want in such quantities that Soviet trade with them would amount to 30,000,000,000 to 40,000,000,000 rubles during the next two or three years, or from 10,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 rubles annually, as opposed to the postwar maximum of about 5,000,000,000 rubles attained in 1948.

Such an increase in Soviet trade with Western Europe, America, Southeastern Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Australia is not the limit, since it may be recalled, for example, that in 1931 Soviet trade with these countries in contemporary prices amounted to about 11,000,000,000 rubles and that at the present time the Soviet Union has incomparably greater possibilities than before for both exporting and importing goods.

The above-mentioned program for developing trade means that the annual foreign trade of the Soviet Union as a whole can increase by 1.5 or two times in comparison with the present during the next two or three years. Our present annual foreign trade amounts to 18,000,000,000 rubles, as was pointed out previously. Of course, Soviet trade organizations will also examine with interest proposals covering a longer period of time.

An increase in the level of employment would be one of the most important results of expanding trade. An expansion in trade between the Soviet Union and other countries on the scale described above would lead to an increase in the level of employment in the countries expanding their trade with the U.S.S.R., involving approximately 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 people. Large Soviet purchases and a considerable increase in importing raw and auxiliary materials for manufacture into the West European countries from the Soviet Union would be of great importance for increasing the level of employment in industry in Western Europe.

Moreover, Soviet foreign trade organizations could buy mass consumption goods during the above period, mainly from West European firms. With this would be linked purchases of raw materials, metals and other materials, including raw materials for the mass consumption output, primarily in Southeast Asian and Near and Middle Eastern countries. These purchases could reach a total figure of 8,000,000,000 to 12,000,000,000 rubles. Unlike in former years Soviet foreign trade organizations could in particular purchase textiles, leather, food and other mass consumption goods to a considerable value and in growing quantities, given suitable terms.

It also appears from foreign trade statistics that orders for machinery and equipment, merchant and fishing vessels could amount to 7,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 rubles during the next two or three years. The engineering and metal-working industry and a whole number of other branches of industry in Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Western Germany, the U.S.A. and other countries would acquire a reliable market and far wider possibilities for sale of their production than at present.

At the same time Soviet foreign trade organizations could on their part, if the conditions necessary for bringing trade among countries to normal exist, increase their sale of grain, lumber, cellulose and paper products, metallic ores, fertilizers, coal, petroleum products, flax, various types of industrial equipment, agricultural machinery, transport equipment and also light industrial products to countries needing them. Soviet foreign trade organizations could, in particular, supply machinery and equipment up to 3,000,000,000 rubles in value to Southeast Asian and Near and Middle Eastern countries during the next two or three years.

There are great opportunities for expanding Soviet-British trade.

Before the war British firms were very great purchasers of a number of very important Soviet exports—grain, lumber, petroleum products, etc. In turn, Soviet import organizations were the main purchasers of a number of British engineering products and also bought considerable quantities of various raw materials.

If British business circles wish to develop trade with the U.S.S.R., Soviet foreign trade organizations could extend relations with British firms substantially and bring trade up to the maximum prewar 1937 volume of about 2,500,000,000 rubles in present-day prices. Moreover, this expansion in trade could be achieved not only through customary Anglo-Soviet trade goods, but also through purchases of fabrics, spices, herring, etc., by Soviet import organizations.

Soviet trade organizations could increase purchases of French goods and sale of Soviet goods in France five to six times, increasing trade to exceed the maximum prewar figure.

Soviet foreign trade organizations could supply France with grain, lumber, manganese and chrome ores, anthracite, coal tar, asbestos, furs and other goods in exchange for electrotechnical, power and hoisting and transport equipment, shipping, lead, rolled ferrous metals, chemicals, essential oils, fabrics, synthetic fiber, and also cacao beans, citrus fruits, spices, cork and other products.

There are also wide possibilities for developing Soviet-Italian trade.

If Italian business circles are willing to develop trade ties with Soviet foreign trade organizations, the trade between our two countries could be substantially increased in comparison with the present level and could exceed considerably the maximum prewar figure, which amounted in current prices to over 540,000,000 rubles.

Soviet foreign trade organizations could purchase in Italy considerable quantities of the goods usually exported by Italy—power equipment, cranes, ball bearings, electric cable, fabrics, synthetic fibers, essential oils, citrus fruits, almonds, chemicals, etc. Soviet foreign trade organizations could place orders for shipping, which would enable Italian export of shipping to be more than doubled and would increase orders for the Italian shipyards belonging to Cantieri del Mediterraneo, Ansaldo, Naval-Meccanica, etc. Orders from Soviet foreign trade organizations for textiles would substantially increase work at enterprises of the Italian firms of Snia-Viscosa, Marzotto, etc.

In payment for purchases of Italian goods, Soviet foreign trade organizations could supply Italy with considerable quantities of grain, lumber, coal, mazut, paraffin, iron and manganese ores, asbestos and other important products.

In regard to possibilities for developing trade between the U.S.S.R. and the Netherlands, the following may be said.

Before the war Dutch firms supplied Soviet foreign trade organizations with electrical equipment, shipping, rubber, chemical and pharmaceutical products, sisal, herrings and other goods. Soviet exports cover a considerable part of the Netherlands' requirements for rye, barley, wheat, lumber, manganese ore, etc.

At the present time if Netherlands firms wish to develop trade relations with the Soviet foreign trade organizations, trade between the two countries could be considerably increased. Soviet foreign trade organizations could place additional orders for shipping, hoisting equipment and radio equipment and also purchase rubber, tin, staple fiber, herrings and other goods. In their turn Soviet foreign trade organizations could supply important goods to the Netherlands, such as grain, timber and coal.

Belgian firms also carried on a lively trade with the Soviet Union prior to the second world war. It is enough to say that deliveries of Soviet goods covered a considerable part of Belgium's import requirements of lumber, wheat, manganese ore, etc.

If Belgian business circles want to develop mutually advantageous trade, Soviet foreign trade organizations are willing not only to restore but to exceed the prewar level of trade, which reached over 300,000,000 rubles in current prices. Expanding deliveries of goods needed by Belgium, Soviet foreign trade organizations could also import from Belgium considerable quantities of power, hoisting and other equipment, shipping and rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, which they purchased there before, and also synthetic fiber and consumers' goods.

Trade between the Soviet Union and Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland could also be considerably increased.

There are possibilities for a further increase in trade with Finland. This trade has already increased considerably during the last few years and is now being carried on on a long-term basis.

Soviet foreign trade organizations are developing trade on a wide scale with the German Democratic Republic, and have possibilities for economic relations with business circles in Western Germany. They could place orders there for goods normally exported from Germany to the U.S.S.R.—not less than 2,000,000,000 rubles' worth during the next two or three years. West German firms could obtain orders for machine tools, electrotechnical, metallurgical, mining, pumping and compressor equipment, rolled steel, etc. West German firms could buy grain, lumber, manganese and chrome ore, petroleum products and other goods in the Soviet Union.

We have heard a speech by Mr. Schachner of Austria. One cannot but agree with him that the small countries are placed in a particularly difficult position in present circumstances. But it would be incorrect to abandon oneself to fatalism or rely on theories imbued with Malthusian pessimism and despondent lack of perspective. We should not have met for this conference if we thought that there were no ways out of our present difficulties.

There are great opportunities for developing Soviet-American trade. As is known, in the prewar period, many American firms conducted a large amount of business with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Given the desire on the part of American business circles to develop trade with the U.S.S.R., Soviet import organizations could place orders in the U.S.A. for various products, valued at 4,000,000,000 or 5,000,000,000 rubles, with delivery over a period of two or three years. Nor does this exhaust opportunities for an ever greater expansion of economic relations. Soviet foreign trade organizations, in turn, can offer American firms substantial quantities of various Soviet commodities of interest to them.

Mr. Vickery, the American who spoke here, attempted to defend free trade among countries. Evidently he is not interested in a discrimination policy. His speech attracted attention. It remains for me to take note of Mr. Vickery's efforts.

Numerous possibilities exist for developing trade between the Soviet Union and Latin American countries. Soviet foreign trade organizations could purchase in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and other Latin American countries such commodities as sisal, wool, raw leather, coffee, bananas, grapefruit, tanning extract, nonferrous metals and other commodities, while supplying those countries with various finished goods, machines, including agricultural machinery, timber and cement.

Soviet foreign trade organizations could restore trade relations with Japan if Japanese firms were interested, and could purchase there quantities, totaling a considerable sum, of silk, textiles, equipment, ships and citrus fruits, selling Japan coal, timber, cellulose, asbestos, chemical, medical and other products.

The representatives here at this conference of industrial and commercial firms of Western countries who are interested in the export or import of various commodities may use their stay in Moscow to establish business contacts, to conduct commercial negotiations and make transactions with Soviet foreign trade companies.

Soviet trade organizations have great possibilities of developing trade on a mutually advantageous basis with the countries of Southeastern Asia and the Near and Middle East. They could purchase from these countries the commodities which are ordinarily exported—rubber, nonferrous metals, jute, cotton, shellac, tea, spices, quinine bark, copra, oil seeds, rice, citrus fruit, bananas, tobacco and other goods. In exchange for these goods they could supply from the Soviet Union various manufactured goods and equipment, particularly for the iron and steel, fuel and chemical industries, and also for the light and food industries in order to provide for processing local raw materials in those countries.

Soviet industrial organizations could also extend technical assistance in drawing up plans for and construction of industrial enterprises, electric power stations, irrigation systems, etc. The Soviet Union could supply these countries with tractors and various agricultural machines, which would expedite development of their agriculture.

Soviet foreign trade organizations are willing to establish and develop trade relations with interested business circles in India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Malaya and other Southeast Asian countries. The very mention of India shows the possibilities for wide, long-term extension of trade in this part of Asia. The Soviet representative will deal in more detail with the subject of trade with Southeast Asian countries in the appropriate section of our conference. ...

The payment terms given by Soviet trade organizations, to take universally known facts, are not merely no worse than the terms in other countries, but more elastic. Experience shows that Soviet foreign trade organizations can in many cases agree to terms with foreign firms on a mutually acceptable and advantageous basis, without great complications.

Soviet trade organizations express willingness to conclude trade transactions. They could also sell goods for national currencies, using the receipts in the countries concerned. In view of the currency difficulties in many countries, trade deals on a barter basis and sale of goods for local currencies could do much to help the expansion of trade.

Our trade organizations can pay for transactions through national banks, without resorting to the intermediary services of foreign banks, which will increase the turnover of local banks and their interest in foreign trade operations.

For the majority of West European countries the problem of balancing their payments with the dollar area is a particularly acute one. This problem would not be so acute if Western Europe restored and developed trade with Eastern Europe on the basis of mutual delivery of goods, as well as trading with America. Moreover, trade among these countries and those of Eastern Europe is at the present time little more than one-third of what it was before the war.

In conclusion allow me once again to observe that for the restoration and expansion of international economic relations a rejection of all forms of discrimination in international trade is essential above all. I do not have to enlarge on such impermissible cases as the trade embargo against China by the U.S.A., which is a senseless manifestation of aggressive policy. ...

APRIL 7 SESSION

AT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 8, p. 4. 2100 words. Excerpts:) The sections into which the International Economic Conference delegates have divided continued their work April 7. The speakers at the morning and evening meetings of the section on questions of developing international trade outlined the foreign trade situations in their countries, pointing out that existing export and import opportunities are not being utilized. ...

Prof. Bettelheim (France)...pointed to concrete examples of American market instability. Bettelheim saw a solution to the problem in establishing relations with countries with whom balanced trade is possible. The answer, he said, would be to set up a permanent committee on international economic cooperation. A similar proposal was made by Mashhadi of Pakistan.

Imre Degen, a Hungarian cooperative official, pointed out that as a result of the successes attained in Hungary's economic development her foreign trade potential has increased considerably. Between 1953 and 1955 Hungary could supply and purchase goods valued at 2,500,000,000 Swiss francs at world market prices, on the basis of equality and observances of mutual trade interests.

Gheorghe Savin, Chairman of the Rumanian Chamber of Foreign Trade, quoted figures showing the advance made in the Rumanian economy. ... Between 1953 and 1955 Rumania could purchase goods up to a total value of 1,400,000,000 to 1,800,000,000 Swiss francs in capitalist countries.

Viberti, an Italian manufacturer, pointed out that he, like other Italian manufacturers, is trying to expand exports, but that recently exports have come almost to a standstill because of difficulties in payments by the importing countries. ...

At the meetings of the section on international economic cooperation for solution of social problems, representatives of

French, Italian, Finnish and Mexican business circles and W.F.T.U. representatives emphasized that the reduction in trade between capitalist countries and Eastern Europe and China, resulting from the discrimination policy, had made worse the already impoverished condition of populations in many West European, South American, Near Eastern and Southeast Asian states. ...

At the morning and evening meetings of the section on problems in underdeveloped countries a majority of speakers referred to the fatal effect of discrimination and artificial restrictions imposed by certain powers in international trade on the economies of underdeveloped countries and the standards of living for their peoples.

Orlando Milas (Chile) stated that this conference is regarded as a great event in his country. U.S. monopoly in Chilean trade, he said, obliges us to pay exceedingly high prices for low-quality American goods and to sell our goods for low prices. All this is leading to curtailment of the mining industry. For example, Chile's copper refining plants operate at only about 20% of capacity, and the nitrate mining industry has become, in his words, "an enormous graveyard of inactive enterprises." ...

APRIL 8 SESSION

AT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 9, p. 4. 2100 words. Excerpts:) The work of the sections continued April 8 at the International Economic Conference.

In the section on developing international trade, speeches were made by the economist Muhamer Spahiu (Albania); M. Haroon (Pakistan), representative of Haroon and Sons Co.; F. Adamek (Czechoslovakia), director general of the Centrotoks firm; N. V. Orlov (U.S.S.R.), Director of the Market Research Institute of Foreign Trade; Q. M. Fareed, President of the Pakistan Economic Research Council, and Suchjar Tedjasukmana, President of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce. ...

In the section on international cooperation for solution of social problems, speakers observed that the reduction in international trade and preparations for war are having a disastrous effect on the economy and making worse the position of the masses in many countries. They spoke of the desire of the peoples to develop mutually advantageous trade relations which would play a great part in solving the problem of unemployment, undernourishment and other social evils. ...

Arnoldo Cuneo, an engineer from Argentina, drew attention to the enormous achievements of the Soviet Union in the sphere of agricultural development, and said that he favors an international conference of agricultural representatives being summoned in the Soviet Union. ...

In the section on problems of underdeveloped countries a lively discussion continued on possibilities of speeding up the economic progress of these countries by developing international trade based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. ...

[D. G.] Borisenko, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce, reported that Soviet foreign trade organizations are willing to expand their trade considerably with India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Iran, Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and other underdeveloped countries.

Borisenko pointed out that Soviet industry can produce machines and equipment which may be needed by underdeveloped countries for the most varied branches of industry, transportation and agriculture. Soviet trade organizations are also willing to sell other goods which these countries need. Moreover, Soviet trade organizations could sell goods for national currencies of the countries involved, using the receipts inside those countries. ...

APRIL 9 SESSION

AT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 10, p. 4. 1700 words. Excerpts:) A plenary session of the International Economic Conference opened April 9, Paul Bastid (France) presiding. ...

[Chairman of the section on developing international trade, Prof. O.] Lange said the most important conclusion arising from the discussion is the delegates' opinion that widespread opportunities exist for an increase in international trade. It was observed at a meeting of the section that the U.S.S.R., China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic together can in two or three years increase their foreign trade with capitalist countries 150% to 200%.

Delegates from Eastern Europe and China drew attention to the fact that these opportunities for developing foreign trade are combined with a steady increase in the volume of trade carried on among these countries themselves. The increase in trade among them is based on long-term agreements, trade agreements based on equality and mutual advantage, and the system of agreements adopted excludes the possibility of payments problems or currency difficulties. Similar trade agreements can be concluded with other states as well. ...

Recalling that six commodity groups had been set up to facilitate concrete discussion of trade possibilities, Lange reported that, as a result of an exchange of opinions, a number of important transactions have been concluded and a still larger number are in the making.

Lange summed up the most important proposals submitted for consideration by the section [on developing international trade]. It was suggested, he said, that the conference submit its conclusions and recommendations to the U.N. and call upon it to carry out measures for developing international trade relations. ...

Gyan Chand (India), chairman of the section on problems in underdeveloped countries, reported the results of its work. He noted that the exchange of opinions had shown that the masses in these countries are suffering severely from poverty and disease and that the problems facing underdeveloped countries are in the main similar, since all these countries are agrarian. It is essential, said Gyan Chand, to take measures for developing industry in these countries and utilizing their natural resources fully in the interests of the populations. ...

Mrs. Tomiko Kora, a member of the Japanese Upper House, and Heinrich Krumm, a West German manufacturer, also spoke at the plenary session.

Mentioning that she was speaking as a private individual, Tomiko Kora described the impoverished condition of wide circles of the Japanese people.

Tomiko Kora stated that "the Japanese economy ought to be a peace economy," and described the export possibilities and import requirements of Japan. In her opinion, foreign trade relations with Japan's neighbors—the U.S.S.R., China and others—are of great importance in overcoming difficulties which the Japanese economy is experiencing. Tomiko Kora expressed the hope that in the near future Japan would be given the opportunity of trading with her near neighbors "instead of purchasing raw materials in distant countries and transporting them across the Pacific." ...

APRIL 10 SESSION

AT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 11, p. 4. 150 words. Excerpt:) Participants in the International Economic Conference devoted the afternoon of April 10 to meetings with representatives of Soviet economic organizations and to meetings among themselves at which trade negotiations begun during the conference were continued and trade transactions concluded. ...

APRIL 11 SESSION

AT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 12, p. 4. Complete text:) International Economic Conference delegates devoted April 11, like April 10, to negotiations for concluding trade transactions. Numerous meetings between representatives of business in various countries took place in the House of the Unions.

Many businessmen, especially conference delegates representing British business circles, said that they had received commissions from a number of British firms to conclude trade transactions on their behalf.

(Continued on Page 34)

World Politics

STALIN'S REPLY TO AMERICAN EDITORS

MESSAGE TO COMRADE J. V. STALIN FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 2, p. 3. Complete text:) (Tass)—A group of editors of American provincial newspapers who are on a trip to countries of Western Europe and the Middle East have addressed a request on behalf of 50 editors to Comrade J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, to answer four questions relating to the present international situation.

The editors who made this request represent newspapers published in 21 states of the U.S.A., including California, Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Alabama, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Jersey, Minnesota and Ohio.

The message to Comrade J. V. Stalin was signed by James Wick (Daily Times, Niles [O.]); John Johnston (Daily News, Chicago); Evelina de Pentima (Beacon, Wichita [Kan.]); Hugh Boyd (Home News, New Brunswick [N. J.]); David Howe (Free Press, Burlington [Vt.]); Philip Miller (Tribune, Royal Oak [Mich.]); Irene Bedard (Tribune, Hibbing [Minn.]); Eloise Hanna (Birmingham television station); Helena Farmer (Daily Iberian, New Iberia [La.]); John Corcoran (Philadelphia television station); Paul Jenkins (Morning Post, El Centro [Calif.]); Tim Elliott (Akron radio station); Arthur Hoiles (Review, Alliance [O.]); Ronald Woodyard (Dayton radio station); Roy Pinkerton (John Scripps Newspapers, Ventura [Calif.]) and others.

On March 31 Comrade J. V. Stalin sent his reply to the American newspaper editors' questions.

COMRADE STALIN'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS OF GROUP OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 2, p. 1. Complete text:) A group of editors of American provincial newspapers have addressed four questions to Comrade Stalin on behalf of 50 editors of these newspapers, to which Comrade Stalin has given the following replies:

Q.—Is a third world war closer today than it was two or three years ago?

A.—No, it is not.

Q.—Would a meeting of the heads of the great powers do good?

A.—It might do good.

Q.—Do you consider the present moment a suitable one for the unification of Germany?

A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—On what basis is the coexistence of capitalism and communism possible?

A.—The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is entirely possible given a mutual desire to cooperate, given readiness to carry out commitments assumed, given observance of the principle of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

[Pravda and Izvestia devote 19 columns to favorable comment on Stalin's statement from many countries. For listing, see Weekly Index.]

UNITED NATIONS

POVERTY, FAMINE AND EXTINCTION OF POPULATIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES.—In the U.N. Trusteeship Council. (Pravda, April 3, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—The Tenth Session of the Trusteeship Council ended its work April 1. The session discussed the reports of the U.S., Australian and New Zealand governments on the situation in the Pacific Trust Territories—the Pacific islands (U.S. trusteeship), New Guinea, Nauru (Australian trusteeship) and Western Samoa (New Zealand trusteeship).

In the course of discussing these reports the representatives of the colonial powers—the U.S.A., Britain, France, Belgium and others—did their best to hide the facts attesting to complete lack of political rights, poverty and extinction of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories.

With numerous facts from official documents, A. Soldatov, the Soviet Union's representative, showed that the Administering Authorities are not complying with requirements of the U.N. Charter and are condemning the indigenous population to complete lack of political rights, poverty and death by starvation. The indigenous inhabitants are deprived of suitable lands, are evicted to infertile regions and are experiencing incredible sufferings. For example, the American authorities are driving the population from the islands, as was the case on Eniwetok and Bikini, used by U.S. military authorities to test atomic bombs.

The extreme poverty, hunger and lack of medical facilities are leading to extinction of the indigenous population. The death rate among the indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea in the course of a year, even according to official statistics, increased from 91 to 133 out of every 1000 people. In the past 20 years one-third of the population of the island of New Ireland has died out.

A. Soldatov went on to cite data concerning tremendous profits which American and British companies are receiving from the rapacious exploitation of the populations in Trust Territories.

The Soviet representative introduced a number of proposals under which the Trusteeship Council would require the Administering Authorities to fulfill strictly the provisions of the U.N. Charter and take measures to alleviate the grim position of the populations in Trust Territories.

Taking advantage of their assured majority in the Trusteeship Council, the representatives of the colonial powers rejected these proposals and in so doing exposed themselves once again as violators of the U.N. Charter and suppressors of colonial peoples.

IN SECURITY COUNCIL. (Pravda, April 6, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—A meeting of the Security Council took place April 4 to consider the April 2, 1952, request of 11 Asian and African countries (Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Yemen, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the Philippines) to include the Tunisian question on the Security Council agenda. ...

Hoppenot, the French representative, spoke first and called the request by the 11 Asian and African countries "groundless, propagandistic and slanderous," trying to convince Council members of the "inexpediency" of introducing the question of Tunisia in the Security Council agenda. The French representative stated that the strained situation in Tunisia "had been eliminated as the result of an agreement between the Bey and the French Resident-General" and alleged that consideration of the Tunisian question in the Security Council would provoke new disorders in Tunisia. The French representative concluded with the statement that he would vote against including the Tunisian question in the Security Council agenda.

Santa Cruz, the Chilean representative, who spoke next, supported including the Tunisian question in the Security Council agenda.

Santa Cruz said that the countries of Asia and Africa which have addressed to the Security Council the request to consider the Tunisian situation represent almost one-fourth of the U.N. members and approximately one-third of the population of the world, and that therefore it was impossible to deny them consideration of this question. A refusal to grant these states the right to set forth their point of view in the Security Council, Santa Cruz said, would be a great mistake and would be completely unfounded. A refusal to discuss the Tunisian question in the Security Council would prove to a still greater degree that the United Nations cannot defend the rights of small nations against the interests of great nations. This case would further intensify the "division," which can only be regarded as deplorable, of the U.N. members into representatives of great and small nations, depending on their race, color of skin, and level of economic and social development.

Bokhari-Shah, the Pakistan representative, pointed to the French representative's misrepresentation of the actual situation in Tunisia, and stated that it would be completely logical if the representative of the 11 countries of Asia and Africa were given an opportunity to reply to the French representative's statement. He cited numerous examples which are evidence of the terror in Tunisia and the persecution of the

local Tunisian population by the French authorities. Referring to the agreement of the Bey with the French Resident-General in Tunisia, Bokhari-Shah said it had been signed by the Bey "at the point of a gun" and did not truly bear his signature.

Bokhari-Shah stated that the request of the 11 Asian and African countries concerning inclusion of the Tunisian question in the Security Council agenda might not gather the required majority of seven votes, and added that abstaining from voting on this question would actually mean voting against including this question in the Security Council agenda.

In conclusion, the representative of Pakistan stated that he supported the request of the 11 countries and reserved for himself the right to speak on this question later on.

The representative of Brazil, while speaking in support of the request of the 11 countries of Asia and Africa, did not completely explain his position on the Tunisian question as a whole.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK. (Trud, April 4, p. 4. Complete text:) The U.N. Economic and Social Council's Commission on the Status of Women recently discussed the question of equal pay for equal work. The U.N. Charter calls for application of this principle.

Comrade Novikova, Belorussian Republic representative, who spoke during the discussion, noted that wage discrimination against women exists up to the present in many states.

The U.S. government, said Comrade Novikova, admitted in its official reply to an inquiry by the U.N. Secretariat that the principle of equal pay for equal work has not been introduced in that country up to the present time. Only in nine states of the U.S.A. do laws now exist which formally affirm this principle. Moreover, the laws cover only a limited range of occupations or branches of the economy.

The same situation exists in Britain. The British government officially stated in its reply to the United Nations that "it is impossible at the present time to apply this principle by virtue of the economic and financial conditions existing in the country."

In Belgium women receive 80% of the wages men receive; in Sweden 70% and in Switzerland 61% to 65%. The newspaper Libération recently reported that, although a law on equal pay for equal work has been passed in France, women workers receive 10% to 15% less than the men in a number of branches of industry. Discrimination against women takes place in Canada, Australia, the Netherlands and other countries.

In an especially difficult situation are the women workers in nonself-governing territories which are under trusteeship, where the women are completely without economic and political rights.

Since the capitalist countries are curtailing peaceful industry, especially light industry, where a great percentage of women work, unemployment among women is growing exceptionally rapidly.

Only in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies is the question of equal pay for equal work fully settled. The women in these countries have equal rights with men in economic and other spheres of life. In all the republics of the Soviet Union these rights are established by law and are steadily put into practice.

Enforcing the principle of equal pay for equal work is the basic task of the Commission; however, the Commission takes the position of a passive observer on this question. Rejecting concrete proposals which have been introduced, particularly those by the U.S.S.R. delegation, the Commission has turned the question of equal payment over to the International Labor Organization (I.L.O.) for consideration.

The convention and recommendation on equal remuneration for men and women for equal work, adopted by the 34th conference of this organization, are completely unsatisfactory. These documents do not provide measures which would guarantee realization of the principle of equal pay for equal work.

The Belorussian delegation has introduced for consideration by the Commission a draft resolution in which the U.N. Economic and Social Council recommends that all states establish, in the shortest time and through legislation, equal pay for equal work by men and women and it also recommends that the General Assembly include a special clause in the International Covenant on Human Rights. This clause reads: "Women must enjoy no fewer advantages than men at work and must receive pay identical to that of men for identical work."

FAR EAST

India

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUTS OBSTACLES IN WAY OF INDIAN PURCHASES OF WHEAT IN CANADA. (Pravda, April 5, p. 4. Complete text:) Delhi (Tass)—The Delhi Times has published an article stating that, under the Indo-Argentine agreement recently concluded, Argentina is to supply India with 200,000 tons of food grains. However as a result of the difficulties Argentina is experiencing on her grain market, she is unable to make these deliveries.

The Argentine government has requested the Canadian government to supply India with 200,000 tons of Canadian wheat. The government of Canada agreed to deliver the wheat, but as a result of U.S. interference the deliveries cannot be made at the present time. It has become known, writes the newspaper, that the U.S. State Department sent Woodward, U.S. Ambassador in Ottawa, instructions to meet with the Canadian Minister of External Affairs Pearson and insist that he should not agree to the grain deliveries so essential for India.

J. V. STALIN RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR S. RADHAKRISHNAN. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 6, p. 1. Complete text:) The Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, J. V. Stalin, received the Indian Ambassador Mr. S. Radhakrishnan, April 5.

A. Ya Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present.

Korea

TESTIMONY BY AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE AGENTS CAPTURED IN KOREA. (Pravda, April 8, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—Hsinhua reported on April 5 the testimony of American intelligence agents captured in North Korea. The special American agents, who were dropped into North Korea and then captured by Chinese people's volunteers confirmed in their statement the facts of cruel persecution by the American aggressors, on the island of Koje, of Chinese people's volunteers taken prisoner.

Li Sing-shun and other agents have stated that Camp No. 72 and other places where captured Chinese people's volunteers are kept are known as hells on earth.

Before the Chinese prisoners of war were placed in the camp, they were tortured and interrogated. Their personal belongings were confiscated and rags were handed out in place of clothing. As a result of terrible starvation and beatings many of the prisoners of war fell ill, and no medical aid was given them.

The captured American intelligence agents reported that two Chinese volunteers—Chao Tso-tuan and Kuo Chao-lin, one of whom was in Camp No. 72 and the other in Camp No. 86—were missing after they had been sent to Pusan. They also stated that the American interventionists had repeatedly committed murders in the camps even before the two well-known mass murders of war prisoners on Feb. 18 and March 13, 1952.

Li Sing-shun stated that more than 80 Chinese soldiers were killed in Camp No. 86 on Oct. 10, 1951, when they refused to raise the Kuomintang "national flag."

Another agent who had been dropped by the Americans reported that only half-cups of rice were given to the Chinese prisoners of war. The war prisoners were beaten with clubs for the smallest "insubordination," and the "serious offenders" were murdered. In one case more than 20 Chinese war prisoners in Camp No. 72 were killed or wounded only because they had complained about the poor food.

Another American agent confessed that he personally had killed two Chinese war prisoners in Camp No. 72. He said that more than 400 Chinese people's volunteers had been killed in the western part of the island of Koje. The inscription "Chinese War Prisoner" was put on their graves.

[During the week Pravda and Izvestia carried a total of 42 news items, articles and reports on the charges of American bacteriological warfare.]

EASTERN EUROPE

Finland

ON FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-FINNISH TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AND MUTUAL AID. (By N. Andreyev. Izvestia, April 6, p. 4. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Four years ago, on April 6, 1948, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid was signed between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The conclusion of this treaty was the point of departure for a new stage in Soviet-Finnish relations which are characterized by the growth in mutual trust and friendship between the Soviet and Finnish peoples. ...

During the period since conclusion of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland have developed on the basis of the treaty.

The treaty has become a significant factor in promoting the strengthening of peace and security in Northern Europe. It strengthens the security of the Soviet Union's northwestern frontiers and Finland's security, and is an obstacle in the path of the warmongers.

The organizers of the Atlantic alliance—the aggressive circles of the U.S.A. and Britain—have not, of course, abandoned their plans for utilizing the territory and also the material and manpower resources of the northern countries, including Finland, to prepare a new war against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. The U.S. armed forces have recently occupied Iceland and Greenland and launched extensive construction of military bases in Norway and Denmark. Measures are being taken to revive German militarism. Broad masses of the population in countries drawn into the aggressive Atlantic bloc are bearing the ever-increasing burdens of military expenditures.

Finland is not participating in the military preparations of the Atlantic bloc. Its people do not have the unbearable burden of armament expenditures. Thanks to the Soviet-Finnish treaty Finland is now, as Prime Minister Kekkonen said, one of the centers of tranquillity in Europe.

However, Finland has supporters of a policy of drawing the country into the orbit of Anglo-American aggressive policy. They include Finnish revanchists, former war criminals and active members of disbanded fascist organizations. In Finland these people, who are dangerous to the country, are justly called agents of the American aggressive circles. They conduct fierce propaganda against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies and oppose the popular peace movement, since it blocks their masters' plans. In some places they are already trying to establish proscribed Schutzkorps detachments under the guise of organizing air raid defenses. Some of these people long for power to use for their own shady purposes.

It must be emphasized that the immense majority of the Finnish people oppose the warmongers' intrigues. The recent third national congress of peace partisans showed that this movement is becoming nationwide in Finland. ...

U. Kekkonen, Prime Minister of Finland, recently condemned the arms race and the policy of fomenting war hysteria. "Finland's position in the present international situation is indisputably clear," he stated. "To ensure peace in our country and to develop a peace policy in Northern Europe we voluntarily concluded the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid with the Soviet Union. Mutual respect and fulfillment of the peace treaty and the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid create the basis for relations of trust between our countries and the foundation for Finland's policy." Having expressed confidence that "the Soviet Union, which stands to gain so much from the maintenance of peace, will do everything possible to avert a war," Kekkonen appealed to the North European countries to unite on neutrality. This speech by the Finnish Prime Minister evoked widespread comment in the most diverse political circles of Finland and the Scandinavian countries.

Economic and cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Finland have also developed in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

The Soviet-Finnish economic agreement for 1951-1955, concluded in 1950, has assumed great significance. As opposed to the provisional economic agreements concluded by Finland with other countries and dependent on the fluctuations in the world market, the five-year economic agreement created a firm basis for stable and mutually advantageous economic relations between Finland and the U.S.S.R. The industrial fairs organized periodically in Moscow and Helsinki promote the growth of Soviet-Finnish trade. The volume of Soviet-Finnish trade under the five-year economic agreement is growing. ...

Poland

SOVIET-POLISH AGREEMENT ON CONSTRUCTION OF TALL BUILDING IN WARSAW. (Pravda, April 6, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. Complete text:) (Tass)—An agreement was signed in Warsaw April 5, 1952, in the presence of the President of the Polish Republic, between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the Polish Republic for the construction in Warsaw of a tall building, the Palace of Culture and Science. The agreement was signed by A. A. Sobolev, U.S.S.R. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Poland, at the authorization of the government of the U.S.S.R., and by Prime Minister J. Cyrankiewicz at the authorization from the Polish government.

Under the agreement the U.S.S.R. government will use its resources and funds to build the 28 to 38-story Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. At the desire of the Polish government, this building will accomodate the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, cultural and educational youth organizations, a museum of industry and technology, an exhibition hall, a hall for congresses, theater and concert auditoriums and a motion picture theater.

The Soviet government is paying the cost of construction of the Palace of Culture and Science.

Polish workers, engineers and technicians will assist Soviet workers, engineers and technicians in constructing the building.

WESTERN EUROPE

Great Britain

A SCANDALOUS STORY. (Literaturnaya gazeta, April 1, p. 4. Complete text:) Murder will out. The aggressive point of the Atlantic bloc cannot be hidden. Preparation for aggression on an international scale is far too cumbersome a business to be kept secret. A spy planted in a general's uniform fails to take care of his personal diary and its contents become public. An overzealous, cheap magazine describes the future as the Atlantic big shots see it, and ordinary people are horrified.

And recently another scandalous and sordid story turned up in Britain.

It became known in London that there were shoulder insignia for British Army servicemen with the initials "U.S.S.R." in the War Office stores. There was a photograph of these mysterious insignia in the newspapers.

British authorities were obviously embarrassed. In reply to repeated inquiries by correspondents the War Office first pleaded ignorance: it knew nothing about any such shoulder insignia. In substance, this was an attempt to deny their existence. Even after publication of the photographs a War Office representative stated that neither he nor the army supply administration knew anything about it. A similar stand was taken by representatives of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Supply.

Sydney Silverman, a Labor M. P., asked the Secretary of State for War about this in the House of Commons. It is typical that here too the War Office failed to give an immediate and clear reply. An attempt was made to postpone Silverman's inquiry until the very end of one of the House sessions; according to custom, this would have prevented the M. P. from asking additional questions. Silverman refused to submit to this procedure and carried his question over to another session.

Head, the Secretary of State for War, could not squirm out of the ticklish situation. He admitted in the House of Commons March 25 that there actually are shoulder insignia produced by the War Office with the initials "U.S.S.R." He declared, however, that these insignia were prepared during the last war and were intended for "citizens of the U.S.S.R. serving in the British Army."

A strange and scarcely intelligible reply! What "citizens of the U.S.S.R. serving in the British Army" was Head talking about? The citizens of the U.S.S.R. fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army against the armed forces of the fascist powers. Why should they serve in the British Army? What grounds had the British command for counting on such a possibility? Did it intend to create special detachments or units composed of Soviet citizens? When and under what circumstances did it make such a decision? And why does the Soviet public know nothing about this? Finally, how can one explain the embarrassment at the War Office and the original attempt to cast doubts on the existence of these mysterious shoulder insignia?

This whole statement is a bit thin. Everything about it arouses suspicion. That is why one must look for another explanation of the origin of the shoulder insignia for British servicemen with the initials "U.S.S.R." And one does not need to look far.

As is known, on Oct. 10, 1951, the U.S.A. officially passed the so-called "Mutual Security" Act which subsequently was the object of prolonged discussion at the last U.N. General Assembly session. The act of Oct. 10, 1951, provides for appropriations of $100,000,000 to finance "any selected persons residing in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania or Albania, or fugitives from these countries, either to integrate them in armed force units supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or for other purposes." Judging by the wording of the act, it provided both for sending spies and saboteurs into the above-mentioned countries and for forming special units of traitors and war criminals within the framework of the aggressive armed forces of the Atlantic Pact.

It appears as if Britain intends to follow the American pattern. Evidently this explains the origin of the shoulder insignia which caused the question to be raised in the House of Commons.

Such is this current scandalous story from the Atlantic chronicle.

One after another the black deeds of the imperialist big shots are coming to the surface. Each of these shameful and dirty deeds exposes the criminal character of the Atlantic bloc—this alliance of warmongers and aggressors.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Cuba

SOVIET GOVERNMENT BREAKS OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT OF CUBA. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 5, p. 2. Complete text:) On March 21, 1952, the Cuban authorities grossly violated the generally accepted standards of diplomatic relations between countries and forbade entry into Cuba of Soviet diplomatic couriers who had arrived with the diplomatic pouch for the U.S.S.R. Legation in Havana. With the knowledge of and on instructions from the Cuban government, the Cuban authorities prevented the U.S.S.R. chargé d'affaires in Cuba from meeting the diplomatic couriers at the airport, and the couriers, in spite of the fact that they had entry visas, were told to leave the country immediately.

Comrade Fomin, U.S.S.R. Chargé d'Affaires in Cuba, called on the Cuban Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs April 3, 1952, and on instructions from the Soviet government handed him the following note:

"The U.S.S.R. Legation in Cuba, on instructions of the Soviet government, considers it necessary to state the following:

"In view of the fact that on March 21, 1952, the Cuban government refused to allow diplomatic couriers of the Soviet Union to enter Cuba and thereby deprived the U.S.S.R. Legation in Cuba of normal diplomatic contact with the government of the U.S.S.R., violating generally accepted diplomatic standards, the Soviet government is withdrawing the U.S.S.R. chargé d' affaires in Cuba and terminating relations with the government of Cuba."

AFFAIRS IN CUBA. (By Yu. Yartsev. Literaturnaya gazeta, April 8, p. 4. Complete text:) Let us recall O. Henry's well-known book "Cabbages and Kings." In the banana republic of Anchuria a "revolution" has just taken place.Two emissaries of the American Vesuvius Co., which rules the roost there, exchange impressions:

"How fine it is in our time," enthusiastically says the first one, obviously the less experienced, "to be able to overthrow presidents and to put others in their place according to one's own choice."

"Oh, it's purely a business operation," confidently remarks the other, who knows the ropes.

Such a lightning "operation" was carried out recently in Havana, capital of the Cuban Republic. President Carlos Prio Socarras gave up his place March 10 to Gen. Fulgencio Batista y Saldivar.

The reactionary Cuban newspaper Diario de la Marina remarked knowingly that the coup "was carried out in well-organized fashion." There was an obvious advantage on Batista's side. A certain officer of the American army in dress uniform was present in his headquarters in Camp Columbia, a Havana suburb, on the morning when the seizure of power was decided upon. Prio Socarras, being sure, as his minions stated, that Washington "knew what was going on," divested himself of his powers and the above-mentioned officer congratulated the conspirators on their success.

What is known about ex-President Carlos Prio Socarras? His close personal contacts with gangsters, the assassinations of trade unionists, the savage persecutions of progressive organizations and especially of the Popular Socialist Party of Cuba, are well known. All this caused great indignation among the masses of the Cuban people. Therefore it was decided to replace the thoroughly compromised Socarras for the time being. Now, as is to be expected, he has turned up in Florida, in the United States, at the fashionable health resort of Miami—that refuge for idlers—where he will have the chance to while away the time peacefully until his American bosses consider him a suitable candidate for the latest coup.

And what is known about General and President Fulgencio Batista? He is not a novice on the political stage. His career had already begun during the years of terrible dictatorship under Machado, an out-and-out American puppet. In 1933 Batista himself headed a coup d'état, seized power and was the de facto dictator of Cuba right up to 1944. The name of Batista also calls to mind the activity in Cuba of American Ambassadors Wallace and Caffery who, though they were not military men, commanded this general. Finally, one must not pass in silence over such an eloquent fact in his biography as a 1938 trip to the United States, where Batista established a business contact with the Washington military and Wall Street financiers.

And so one president has taken over the place of another. What, then, it may be asked, has changed? Cuba remains a colony of the American monopolists and both presidents, the old and the new, are only obedient puppets in their hands. The boss pulls the string—there is a coup in Havana; he pulls again—there is another coup and the next president turns up. There is almost no difference between the presidents: it is a question of a struggle within the Cuban ruling clique.

It is characteristic that the day after the coup the Wall Street Journal stated: "The reaction of the sugar industry may serve as the best pointer."

The fact is that Cuba is a vast sugar cane plantation. Cuban sugar is exported. The real bosses of the country are the American and mixed Cuban-American companies—Cuban-American Sugar, General Sugar Estates, United Fruit Sugar [sic] and others. They control over two-thirds of the output of the sugar factories, a substantial part of the arable land, the electric power stations, mines, and oil deposits. They own the Consolidated Railroad of Cuba and they do what they like in the National Bank of Cuba as if it were their own pocket. Generally speaking, the sugar magnates in Cuba feel like the banana kings and rubber princes described by O. Henry.

The sugar kings hope that under the new American viceroy the number of strikes will be reduced and profits will increase still more. It is not surprising that their reaction was not long in coming and turned out to be favorable in the highest degree. The Association of Sugar Factory Owners and the Association of Sugar Plantation Owners gave their support to the newly made president. American businessmen, the Wall Street Journal authoritatively explained, believe that they will "prosper" under Batista.

Washington officials and U.S. newspapers are encouraging

(Continued on Page 39)

Marxism-Leninism

80 YEARS SINCE PUBLICATION OF KARL MARX' 'CAPITAL' IN RUSSIA. (Pravda, April 8, p. 1; Izvestia, p. 2. Complete text:) The first Russian edition of Volume I of Karl Marx' "Capital" appeared 80 years ago, on April 8, 1872. This work by the founder of scientific socialism has become widely known in the Soviet Union. According to statistics of the All-Soviet Book Chamber, "Capital" has been published more than 30 times in individual editions and in collections of Marx' works during the Soviet regime. More than 4,300,000 copies in all have appeared.

Marx' brilliant works have been published in 33 languages in our country.—(Tass).

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN TRANSLATION OF VOL. I OF 'CAPITAL.' (Literaturnaya gazeta, April 8, p. 1. 800 words. Excerpt:) ... According to incomplete statistics, Marx' brilliant work has been published in about 250 editions throughout the world and translated into 26 languages. "Capital" has been widely published in our country. Thirty editions of the first volume alone have appeared in Russian. In 1951 a new edition of all three volumes appeared. "Capital" has been published in 15 editions in the languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and in six foreign-language editions in the U.S.S.R.

More than 4,000,000 copies of "Capital" have been published in our country.

Communist Party

AN ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT OF A PARTY COMMITTEE. (By F. Seleznev, Staff Correspondent for Vladimir Province. Pravda, April 3, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Comrade Kozlov, an instructor in the agricultural department of the Vladimir Province Party Committee, began his day by assembling progress reports. Comrade Stepanov, head of the department, had ordered him to telephone all the districts and find out how much manure, peat, etc., had been gathered and hauled. Comrade Kozlov has now spent about two months compiling various reports. Other workers in the agricultural department are similarly occupied.

We know that the agricultural departments of province Party committees are supposed to make careful studies of the work of the agricultural agencies and rural Party organizations and to assign and train administrative personnel, thereby improving the work of the collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations, but successful solution of this responsible task requires that officials of the agricultural department spend a large part of their time in the districts, engaging in organizational work, checking on the execution of Party resolutions and providing concrete and effective aid to the local Party organizations.

It must be granted that the Vladimir Province Party Committee has corrected major shortcomings in its guidance of the collective and state farms and the M.T.S. and that its agricultural department is also doing quite a bit. Unfortunately, however, the above-described methods of guiding the economy still exist. Workers in the department drew up 70 province Party committee resolutions during the fourth quarter of 1951, so it is no wonder that the secretaries of the district Party committees say that they have never seen such a flood of papers from the committee.

Can it be that such a quantity of resolutions is dictated by the demands of life? No, it cannot. The agenda for sessions of the province committee Party bureau abounds in questions which could be settled by the province Soviet executive committee and its agricultural administration. Of course Party agencies should show an interest in economic matters, but they should use Party methods in solving them: they should do this by strengthening the Soviet and economic agencies, and by intensifying organizational and political work among the masses. But many of the province Party committee bureau's resolutions on agriculture are administrative in nature, and usually define the tasks of economic officials down to the smallest details. As for Party work, the resolutions usually consist of such general terms as "intensify," "develop," "improve," etc.

Such practices are apparently entirely acceptable to the heads of the province executive committee and the province agricultural administration. As soon as the province Party committee undertakes to solve all questions it thereby assumes responsibility for them as well. Frequently local officials bypass the agricultural administration and deal directly with the province Party committee on all matters. The Suzdal District Soviet Executive Committee, for example, asks the province Party committee's help in obtaining two tons of iron for the Kirov Collective Farm, the Murom District Executive Committee requests the release of funds to provide housing for workers of the Grain Procurements Administration, etc.

The officials of the province Party committee's agricultural department underestimate the role of the province administration. They show little interest in its personnel or in selecting, assigning and training them, which should after all be matters of prime concern to them. The officials of the department have blind faith in the magic power of resolutions of the province Party committee, which is apparently the reason they have centered all their efforts on drawing up resolutions and have not bothered about fulfillment of them. A talk with executive committee chairman Comrade Pronnikov revealed that he had never read the province Party committee bureau's resolution "On Means of Improving Agriculture in Kurlovsky District."

Having embarked on the path of supplanting and showing petty concern for the Soviet and economic agencies, the heads of the province Party committee's agricultural department are neglecting many basic problems of rural Party organizational and mass political work. They pay hardly any attention to the work of the rural Party organizations.

Speaking at the plenary session of the province Party committee last year, several district Party committee secretaries stated that the province Party committee's agricultural department acted more like an economic agency. The criticism is justified, but unfortunately neither Comrade Stepanov, head of the agricultural department, nor the bureau of the Vladimir Province Party Committee has drawn any conclusions from it.

PLENARY SESSION OF LENINGRAD PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, April 2, p. 2. 700 words. Condensed text:) ... The plenary session discussed spring sowing operations, intensification of mass political work in the villages and supervision of membership recruitment into the Communist Party by the Kirov and Luga District Party Committees.

... It was pointed out to the plenary session that the existing possibilities for the still further and more rapid growth of province agriculture are being inadequately utilized. Many collective and state farms are obtaining low yields of vegetables and potatoes. In a number of Machine and Tractor Stations there are extensive tie-ups of tractors and other machinery during field operations. ...

It was noted at the plenary session that shortcomings in the operations of collective and state farms and M.T.S. were to a considerable extent the result of weak political work by Party organizations among agricultural workers. In many districts political agitation is conducted as if it were a campaign, and is not always in harmony with the tasks confronting collective and state farms. The village intelligentsia is not being sufficiently drawn into agitation work.

A number of speakers cited facts which demonstrate that in a number of regions the mass political and cultural-enlightenment work in localities remote from the central farmsteads of the artels has been attenuated after the amalgamation of collective farms. Practically no lectures are given or films presented in these localities.

The activity of district branches of the All-Soviet Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge and of lecture groups of departments of cultural-enlightenment work was subjected to justified criticism. Only an insignificant segment of the village population is hearing lectures. And often lectures are given without taking into consideration the demands of the collective farmers. ...

The secretaries of the Kirov and Luga District Party Com-

mittees, Comrades Zamchevsky and Drozdov, delivered the report on the second question before the plenary session.

Speakers at the plenary session noted that recently Party province organizations have improved their work in recruiting members into the ranks of the Communist Party. The Party has received the best individuals from among workers, collective farmers and intellectuals who have distinguished themselves in practical work. ...

But shortcomings in the supervision of recruitment of Party members were revealed at the plenary session. In particular, it was shown that many district committees have not discussed this question for a long time at their plenary sessions. There have been cases of a flippant attitude toward recruitment into the Party and of violation of the principle of individual approach to recruitment into Party ranks.

Considerable attention was devoted by the plenary session to questions of the education of Party candidates. It was noted that several district committees and primary Party units were little concerned with the ideological and political growth and tempering of young Communists in practical work. ...

The plenary session adopted resolutions on the questions discussed.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'AGAINST PEDANTRY IN WORK WITH PROPAGANDISTS.'* (Pravda, April 2, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the article which appeared under the above heading in Pravda April 7. It considers that the serious shortcomings in the work of the Baku Party organization were quite correctly set forth in the article. The studies of the seminars for directors of political schools and circles are conducted on a low ideological and theoretical level. Lectures on theory and methodology delivered to propagandists are inadequate. Recently, the Baku City Party Committee has relaxed its supervision over Party education. Local newspapers are unsatisfactorily publicizing the work of the Party education system and are publishing few articles of a theoretical nature to assist those studying Marxist-Leninist theory.

A resolution adopted by the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee has directed the Baku Party committee to eliminate serious shortcomings in its work with propagandists, to raise the ideological level of the work of borough seminars for directors of political schools and circles and to hold regularly good lectures on questions of theory and method for propagandists. It is suggested that the Baku committee of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party discuss, at a conference of secretaries, directors of propaganda and agitation departments and heads of borough Party study offices, the present situation in the Party education system and measures to improve its work, and that it conduct borough conferences of propagandists.

The propaganda and agitation department of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee is called upon to check on the activity of evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, to conduct a seminar of village propagandists and to undertake other measures to improve work with propagandists.

It is suggested that local newspapers regularly publicize the progress of studies in the Party education system and print more frequently articles on theory and method to assist propagandists studying Marxist-Leninist theory.

State and Law

(Editorial)—EFFICIENCY IN WORK OF LOCAL SOVIETS. (Izvestia, April 6, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) The day-to-day work of the local Soviets and their executive committees offers many examples of live organizational work. The work of the Gomel Province Soviet Executive Committee demonstrates the efficient solution of a problem of importance to agriculture. Collective farms in Terekhovka and Dobrush Districts of this province had begun to use brick instead of wood for livestock buildings. The Gomel Province Soviet Executive Committee disseminated the organizational experience of the collective farmers in this work, and as a result the Gomel region overfulfilled the livestock building production plan in 1951.

Not all local Soviet executive committees are showing the proper efficiency, however. Some of them delay in carrying out the directives of higher agencies, especially in Bryansk Province. The Russian Republic Council of Ministers has recommended improved trade in building materials manufactured from raw materials, but the Bryansk Province Soviet Executive Committee has not yet taken any effective measures to follow this recommendation. Sales of brick, lime, chalk, etc., are still unorganized. The results of inefficiency in work can also be seen from the case of the Vesyoloye District Soviet Executive Committee in Zaporozhye Province. The executive committee received the resolution of province agencies on preparations for planting cotton on Feb. 25 but did not outline measures for carrying it out until two weeks later. As a result the collective farms and Machine and Tractor Stations were unable to allocate the land to be planted or to haul out seeds and fertilizer in time and so had to do everything in haste.

Sometimes the Soviet executive committees discuss important matters and adopt good, concrete resolutions but do not follow them with what is most important: efficient and energetic organizational work to carry out the measures evolved. The result is that good intentions produce no results.

Truly efficient leadership is inconceivable without live, constant contact between local Soviets and lower-echelon Soviet agencies and enterprises, collective farms and institutions. However, the officials of some executive committees and their departments waste much time drawing up unnecessary documents and sending them to subsidiary organizations instead of visiting the districts, village Soviets, enterprises and collective farms. Because they make few field trips they are of course unable to take part in life, to support valuable initiatives in due time and to eliminate shortcomings rapidly. Instead of solving problems in their jurisdiction rapidly, directly and independently, the officials of some departments and administrations of local Soviet executive committees seek to pass these problems on for consideration by the executive committee.

The interests of economic and cultural work require further perfection in methods of guidance and increased efficiency in all parts of the Soviet apparatus, especially in the departments and administrations of the district, city, territory and province Soviet executive committees. The executive committees of a number of province Soviets, in particular the Penza and Vladimir Province Soviet Executive Committees, hear the reports of the heads of their departments, administrations, etc., on fulfillment of committee resolutions at every one of their sessions and discuss each violation of state discipline. The agendas of some Soviets regularly include questions of the fulfillment of resolutions adopted at the preceding session. Such a practice must become general in the work of all Soviets

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—On Formation of Baku and Gyandzh Provinces Within Azerbaidzhan Republic. (Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, April 9, p. 4. Complete text:) Resolved, to approve the petition of the Presidium of the Azerbaidzhan Republic Supreme Soviet:

(1) To form Baku Province, with the city of Baku as the province center.

To include in Baku Province the city of Baku (leaving it a city under republic jurisdiction), the city of Sumgait and the following districts—Ali-Bairamly, Astara, Astrakhan-Bazar, Akhsuinsky, Dzhebrailsky, Divichi, Zhdanovsk, Zangelansky, Imishly, Ismaillinsky, Kazi-Mahomed, Karyagino, Konakhkend, Kubatly, Kuba, Kusary, Kyurdamir, Lachin, Lenkoran, Lerik, Marazy, Masally, Neftechala, Pushkino, Saatly, Sabirabad, Salyany, Siazansky, Khachmas, Khizinsky, Khillinsky, Khudat, Shemakha and Yardymlinsky.

(2) To form Gyandzh Province, with center in the city of Kirovabad.

To include in Gyandzh Province: the city of Kirovabad and the following districts—Agdam, Agdash, Agdzhabedy, Akstafa, Barda, Belokany, Vartashen, Geochkai, Dastafyursky, Yevlakh,

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 6, p. 23.

Zakataly, Zardob, Kazakh, Kasum-Ismailovsky, Kakhi, Kedabek, Kelbadzhar, Kutkashen, Mir-Bashir, Nukha, Samukh, Safaraliyev, Tauz, Khanlar, Shamkhor and Shaumyanovsk.

—[Signed April 3, 1952.]

Peace Drive

CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS BODIES OF U.S.S.R. IN DEFENSE OF PEACE CALLED. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 5, p. 2. Complete text:) A Tass correspondent was informed in the Moscow Patriarchate that the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Alexei, "proceeding from the intention of redoubling the efforts of churches and religious bodies in the Soviet Union for the strengthening of world peace," has addressed to all churches and religious bodies in the U.S.S.R. the proposal that they discuss together measures for the defense of peace. In reply to this appeal, the Patriarchate received complete assent from the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian [Catholic] Church, the [Roman] Catholic Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the All-Union Council of Evangelical Baptist Christians, the All-Union Council of Seventh-Day Adventists, the Reformed Church, the Old Believers' Church of the Belaya Krinitsa Sect, the Old Believers' Church (Beglopopovtsy), the Old Believers' Church (Bespopovtsy), the Methodist Church, the Molokan congregations, the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of the European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia, the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of the Transcaucasus, the Ecclesiastical Administration of Moslems of the North Caucasus, the Hebrew congregations and the Ecclesiastical Administration of Buddhists in the U.S.S.R.

A conference of all churches and religious bodies in the U.S.S.R., devoted to the theme of defending peace, will be held in Moscow in the first half of May, 1952. A report on "The Church Together With the People in the Fight for Peace" will be heard and discussed at the conference. A number of prominent church leaders from abroad have been invited to attend. —(Tass).

Trade Unions

NEW REGISTRATION FOR CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS' TRADE UNION MOVEMENT SCHOOLS. (Trud, April 8, p. 4. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions has approved the plan for applications and the rules for admission to the trade union movement schools of the Central Council of Trade Unions for the 1952-1953 academic year.

This is the first time that selections for the correspondence division, organized under the Leningrad Higher Trade Union Movement School, by decision of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions, will be made.

The rules on admission to the trade union movement schools are published in condensed form below.

Rules on Admission to Moscow Higher Trade Union Movement School.—The Moscow Higher Trade Union Movement School is a specialized higher educational institution with a three-year period of instruction. The school trains administrative personnel for central, republic, province and factory trade union committees and councils. In their third year students of the Moscow Higher Trade Union Movement School specialize in labor organization and wages, organizational mass work and state social insurance. Graduates of the Higher Trade Union Movement School are awarded higher educational institution diplomas and are certified as labor economists.

The Moscow Higher Trade Union Movement School accepts trade union members selected by the trade union central committees and councils who are under 37 years of age, who have a secondary school education, and who have had executive experience in trade union work as heads of departments; instructors and inspectors for trade union central committees in councils; chairmen, secretaries, and head of departments; chairmen of commissions and instructors in republic, territory and province trade union committees, and chairmen of large factory trade union committees.

Those enrolling in the Moscow Higher Trade Union Movement School must pass entrance examinations at the secondary school level in the following subjects: Russian language and literature (oral and written), mathematics, history of the U.S.S.R., and geography.

Trade union central committees and councils will submit the following documents to the Department of Higher Educational Institutions and Courses of the Central Council of Trade Unions for all those selected for the school: (a) decree of the Presidium on assignment to study; (b) letter of recommendation; (c) employment record; (d) life history; (e) certificate of completion of secondary education; (f) three 3 x 4 photographs (bareheaded); (g) health certificate (the trade union movement school will not accept persons with serious ailments which would interfere with study or residence in a dormitory).

Those admitted to the entrance examinations will come to the school when summoned. The entrance examinations will be conducted from Aug. 1 through Aug. 15, and studies will begin Sept. 1. Students at the school are supported by stipends. Those from outside the city will be provided with dormitory accomodations. No residence is provided for students' families.

Those who fail to appear for classes by Sept. 10 without valid reason will have their registration canceled.

The address of the Moscow Higher Trade Union Movement School is 4 Solyanka Street, Moscow. ...

[Rules follow for the Leningrad Higher Trade Union Movement School, which awards higher education diplomas and qualifies students as directors of cultural mass work and librarians, the two-year trade union movement schools in Kharkov, Sverdlovsk, Minsk and Tashkent, which award incomplete higher education diplomas and qualify students as labor economists after two-year studies of labor organization and wages, the correspondence division of the Moscow Higher Trade Union Movement School, which qualifies part-time students as labor economists upon completion of a four-year course, and the correspondence division of the Leningrad Higher Trade Union Movement School, which certifies part-time students as directors of cultural mass work upon completion of a four-year course.]

National Economy

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 6, p. 1)—awarding the Order of Lenin to S. Ya. Zhuk, director of the Hydroelectric Planning Organization and chief engineer of the Volga-Don waterway project, on his 60th birthday for his services in the field of hydroelectric construction.

At Great Construction Projects of Communism: MARINOVKA PUMPING STATION BEGINS OPERATION. (By Staff Correspondent K. Pogodin. Pravda, April 4, p. 1. 450 words. Condensed text:) Stalingrad—Yesterday, April 3, the Marinovka pumping station on the Volga-Don Canal began operating. This is the second pumping station on the canal to be completed.

As is known, the Karpovka pumping station began working in February. This powerful station in the Kalach area pumps more than 2,000,000 cubic meters of water every 24 hours out of the Don into the Karpovka Reservoir. This water is spreading over a wide area of the flood lands of the Karpovka River, which has been blocked by an earth dam. ...

The Marinovka pumping station is one of the most interesting installations on the canal. This station is situated a considerable distance from the Bereslavsk Reservoir, which is to be constantly replenished with water from the lower-lying Karpovka Reservoir.

The pumping station and its canals and reservoirs were constructed by the Marinovka sector of the Volga-Don project. It was built very rapidly: work on the foundation ditch was begun in April, 1951, the concrete was poured in August and installation of equipment began in September. ...

Only one section of the Marinovka station has begun operating. The second and third pumps will start functioning in the near future.

After the Bereslavsk Reservoir is full the Varvarovka

pumping station will start working. This will lift the water from the Don onto the watershed itself, where the third big reservoir on the canal is being constructed.

Thence the water will flow by gravity down the Volga slope of the canal and join the Volga in the area of Krasnoarmeisk, on the outskirts of Stalingrad.

PRICE REDUCTIONS

[Pravda and Izvestia April 2-6 devote space on pages one and two to news reports, editorials and signed articles dealing with the Soviet people's response to the recently announced reduction in retail prices on consumers' goods.]

Industry

MESSAGE FROM J. V. STALIN TO KUZNETSK METALLURGICAL COMBINE OFFICIALS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 3, p. 1. Complete text:) I greet and congratulate the men and women workers, engineers, technicians and office employees of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine and Stalinsk Industrial Construction Trust on the 20th anniversary of the start of the combine's operations as one of the country's powerful and technically advanced metallurgical enterprises.

The Kuznetsk metallurgical workers are marching in the front ranks of the heroic working class of the Soviet Union; they have been and are fulfilling with honor the assignments of the Party and government in providing metal for the national economy.

With all my heart, Comrades, I wish you fresh successes in your work.

[This message is addressed to Manager Belan, Chief Engineer Yermolayev, Party Organizer Karpov, Trade Union Committee Chairman Pistekhin and Young Communist League Organizer Reznikov of the Kuznetsk combine.]

TO NEW HEIGHTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS. (By R. Belan, Manager of Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. Pravda, April 3, p. 2. 2000 words. Excerpts:) ... The second coal and metallurgical base in the East, established according to the plan and under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, is the pride of our country. It played an exceptionally important role in the industrialization of the country and in winning the world-historic victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war. ...

Since the war the personnel of the combine have achieved considerable results in the struggle for technological progress. A number of important technological problems have been successfully solved. Most important are the working out and application of high-speed methods of rebuilding blast furnaces, the finer grinding of coking coals, the improvement of iron ore crushing, concentration and grading, the automatization of metal production processes, especially of the heat regulation of open-hearth furnaces, and the improvement of the work of blooming mills. ...

We have not yet done everything possible to improve the quality of metal and reduce loss from spoiled output. It is essential to improve the level of all our work, to raise qualitative indices in all aspects of production. ...

Letter to the Editor: HAMPERING HIGH-SPEED DRILLING. (By Drilling Foremen of Grozny Oil Field's Tashkalinsky Drilling Office G. Afanasov, N. Loginov, V. Doroshenko. Pravda, April 2, p. 2. 700 words. Summary:) On the initiative of leading specialists of the Grozny Oil Trust drilling offices, a campaign of socialist competition for high-speed oil-well drilling has been launched. Many brigades have assumed pledges to drill as much as 1200 meters in a month's drilling time, and 8000 meters over the year.

The success of our drilling program is seriously hampered by the fact that factories of the Ministry of the Oil Industry are supplying us with low-quality bits. Our office has registered frequent complaints to the factories, but even though factory representatives were dispatched to the oil fields to study the question, there has been no improvement in the quality of bits supplied to us.

Grozny—An on-the-spot checkup by a Pravda correspondent has confirmed the allegation that low-quality bits are being supplied by the Ministry of the Oil Industry. In 1951, this resulted in a loss of 16,000 meters of drilling and 30% more bits were damaged than in 1950.

One of the major obstacles to the successful carrying out of high-speed drilling operations is the fact that the factories are manufacturing bits of improper dimensions. This has resulted in time being spent in filing them down to the proper size.

There is one paradoxical fact: all the bits manufactured are calculated for use in rotary drilling. They cannot stand the high speed to which they are subjected in turbine drilling, with the result that they wear out rapidly and break down.

In 1950, there was more than a 30% overexpenditure for bits.

Nevertheless, neither the designing office of the Ministry of the Oil Industry nor oil research institutes, nor the designing offices of factories have seriously concerned themselves to this day with designing a sturdy high-speed bit suitable for use in turbine drilling.

IN STRUGGLE FOR TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. (By F. Kozlov, Secretary of Leningrad City Party Committee. Pravda, April 7, p. 2. 1800 words. Summary:) Leningrad—Three years ago, in April, 1949, Leningrad's working people pledged in a letter to Comrade Stalin that they would be in the vanguard of fighters for technical progress.* Under the leadership of the Party organization they are honorably fulfilling their pledge and taking an active part in socialist competition. 1951 gross output was 49.7% greater in comparable prices than in 1940 and 60.2% greater than in 1948, with especially great progress noted in production by enterprises of heavy machine building, machine-tool building, etc. In 1951 the volume of turbine construction, for example, had increased 6 1/2 times in comparison with 1948, of turbogenerators three times, of diesels almost six times, etc. This increase was accompanied by a steady rise in quality and was achieved mainly through the greater labor productivity resulting from the use of modern equipment and from automatic control of production processes. Automatic and belt-line production have become widespread in high-speed metalworking and high-speed smelting of alloy steel, in precision casting, in electric welding and in electric arc treatment of machine part and tool manufacture. There has been a great increase in the amount of equipment for processing metals with high-frequency current, etc.

Among the new types of equipment produced in recent years by Leningrad industry are steam turbines, hydroturbines and generators, power and welding equipment, construction, textile, shoe and printing machinery, electric measuring, optical-mechanical, pyrometric and special instruments, radio and communications equipment and a number of other products. The Stalin Metal Works has designed and built a 150,000-kilowatt steam turbine which is the most powerful in the world and has a new automatic control system. The Kirov Elektrosila Works is building the world's largest 150,000-kilowatt turbogenerator

Leningrad's Party organizations are enlisting more and more working people in socialist competition and are persistently popularizing the creative initiative of innovators in Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers. About 95% of the workers in Leningrad enterprises are now taking part in socialist competition.

Thirty-six enterprises, 29 research institutes, higher educational institutions and drafting organizations are filling orders for the great construction projects. In addition to turbines and generators for these projects, Leningrad plants are manufacturing powerful bridge and traveling cranes and electrical equipment for the locks, walking excavators and other machinery. The Leningrad Direct Current Research Institute has done valuable work on the transmission of direct current, the result of which is the planning of a transmission line from Stalingrad to Moscow.

The close ties between science and practical work are of vital importance in the struggle to carry out the pledges made to Comrade Stalin. The creative cooperation between industrial

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 13, pp. 45-46; No. 14, pp. 60-61; Vol. II, No. 14 pp. 47-48; Vol. III, No. 13, p. 27.

workers and scientists has helped and is helping to raise the qualitative indices of industrial operations.

The ideological and cultural growth of our personnel has helped the technical development of industry. More than half of the workers have improved their production qualifications in the past three years. About 60,000 young workers are enrolled in schools for young working people and in the evening and correspondence divisions of the higher educational institutions. The number of engineers and technicians has increased 30%.

Scientific and technical propaganda is of tremendous importance in the struggle for industrial progress. The local branch of the All-Soviet Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge gave about 3000 lectures in 1951 to popularize the latest technical developments. Such lectures are offered constantly by the Leningrad House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda, which has also published more than 20 works on the achievements of leading innovators. Exhibits are arranged which reflect progress in individual fields of production.

The Party organizations have brought the factory technological centers into technical propaganda work. The center at the Red Triangle Plant, for example, serves all enterprises of the city's rubber industry, and every day hundreds of people come to its study offices, lecture hall and technical library. Technical study offices have been opened at some enterprises.

The role and responsibility of the shop primary Party units in guiding economic activity have increased considerably. The Party units are paying more attention to economic and technical matters and give constant support to the creative initiative of innovators. The work of the Party committees at the Kirov Works and the Skorokhod Plant in guiding the shop Party organizations and groups was discussed at a recent plenary session of the city Party committee and led to careful analysis of the work of the entire city Party organization in this field. It was found that there are still considerable shortcomings in our organizational work which constitute an obstacle in the struggle for further technical progress. Some Party organizations lose sight of technical personnel in their ideological work and do not enlist them in Marxist-Leninist studies. This is reflected in their professional and public life.

The plenary sessions and meetings of the aktiv in the boroughs in February, 1952, criticized shortcomings in guidance of the development of technical progress. This increased the activity of the primary Party units and Party groups. The Party committees have improved the guidance of shop Party organizations and groups and have increased the role and responsibility of these organizations and groups in the struggle for technical progress and in guiding socialist competition.

CONSTRUCTION OF FRAMELESS HOUSES. (Izvestia, April 6, p. 1. Complete text:) Chelyabinsk—Frameless large-panel houses are being erected in the right bank district of Magnitogorsk. Only 14 workers were engaged in the setting up of one such four-story house. The new system permits construction to be carried out by industrial methods with the help of power cranes and other machinery.

The erection of the first two frameless large-panel houses has already been completed. Construction has been begun on a new five-story house.

NEW BRANCH OF INDUSTRY. (Trud, April 5, p. 1. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—Kendyr, a perennial bast plant, can be found growing wild in the tugai reed thickets on the Ili, Chu and Syr-Darya Rivers and along the shores of many lakes in Kazakhstan. Kendyr fiber is extremely strong. The fabric produced from this cotton-like fiber is suitable for the production of delicate fabrics.

The first experimental plantings of this crop were made in Kazakhstan three years ago. In the spring of 1952 the planting of kendyr is to be carried out on a wider scale. The collective farms of Panfilov and Oktyabr Districts in Taldy-Kurgan Province and Chu District in Dzhambul Province have planted the first few dozen hectares of the new crop. Planting of kendyr has also begun in collective farms of Alma-Ata Province.

All the work is completely mechanized. Alma-Ata factories have sent to the Machine and Tractor Stations complete sets of parts needed to re-equip the KUTS-2.8 cultivator for kendyr planting.

The first harvest of this crop, reaped two years ago on experimental plantations, was quite modest, the length of the plant stems reaching only 100-120 centimeters. Now the inhabitants of Kazakhstan plan to effect a considerable increase in the harvest of kendyr stems two and three meters in height, with several offshoots.

A factory is being erected in Kzyl-Orda to carry out the primary processing of kendyr, and similar factories are being built in Panfilov and Aksusk Districts of Taldy-Kurgan Province. The new enterprises will be put into operation at the end of the year.

Agriculture

(Editorial)—IMPORTANT STAGE IN STRUGGLE FOR LARGE HARVEST. (Pravda, April 5, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Spring sowing is in progress in the southern regions of the country. ...

Today Pravda publishes a letter to Comrade J. V. Stalin from the agricultural workers of the Ukraine Republic. The collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations of the Soviet Ukraine scored major successes in 1951. Fulfilling the grain deliveries plan ahead of schedule, they gave the state almost 57,000,000 poods more grain than in 1950. The republic's collective farms have considerably increased the head of communal livestock. Basing themselves on the successes already achieved, the agricultural workers of the Ukraine are undertaking great obligations for raising the yield of grain and technical crops.

"We promise you, dear Joseph Vissarionovich," the letter states, "to see that there is not a single lagging collective farm, Machine and Tractor Station or district in the republic in 1952. We will strive to see that this year every collective farm fulfills the state plan for grain crops, sugar beets, cotton and all other crops. We will strive to overcome the republic's lag in output of corn, cereal crops and kok-sagyz***

"We will strive for further comprehensive development of the collective farms and for an increase in their communal wealth, see that every collective farm develops a diversified economy and attain higher collective farm income in cash and in kind, higher labor productivity and higher pay for the collective farmers' workdays." ...

In 1952 Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations, collective and state farms and M.T.S. must, on the basis of all-round augmentation of crop yields and livestock productivity, bring about a considerable increase in the production of grain, cotton, flax fibers, sugar beet, sunflower seeds, meat, milk and other agricultural products.

The timely and efficient execution of spring sowing is a most important requisite for carrying out this task. It is the function of local Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations to ensure timely preparations for and exemplary performance of field work, in order to lay a firm foundation for the reaping of a large harvest of all crops in 1952.

This year special attention must be paid to comprehensive improvement of the work of the M.T.S., intensification of organizational work in the collective farms, attainment of a considerable increase in tractor productivity and performance of field work according to the best agrotechnical schedules. ...

Word comes of a great production spurt in the southern districts, which have begun field work. Many collective and state farms in Krasnodar Territory have sown their grain crops in three to four days. Levokumskoye, Arkhangelskoye and Liebknecht Districts in Stavropol Territory have completed sowing of early crops ahead of schedule.

However, there have also been serious shortcomings in the course of field work in the south. In addition to leading districts this same Stavropol Territory also has lagging ones such as Staro-Maryevsky, Nevinnomyssk and others. Here tractor output is low and machinery is used only on a single shift, which means that spring sowing is prolonged. There have been cases of poor field work.

Prompt and thorough preparations for field work and successful completion of spring sowing are a major task of the Party, Soviet and economic agencies and the heads of collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations... The Party organizations must direct the political and labor activity of the collective farm masses. ...

In letters to Comrade Stalin the workers in collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations and specialists in agriculture are pledging to produce a high harvest in 1952 and to ensure further development of communal animal husbandry. Success in spring sowing is a major step in the fight for fulfillment of these lofty and noble pledges, for new achievements in the development of socialist agriculture.

A Phenologist's Notes: AN UNUSUAL APRIL. (By Dm. Zuyev. Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, April 8, p. 4. Complete text:) A mild winter without severe frost, and in its wake an unprecedentedly cold spring! Collective farmers of the Moscow area are amazed and gladdened by the April snowdrifts. The arrival of the rooks is now five days overdue the latest arrival date (March 31); the spring thaw is already more than two weeks behind the average date.

Sun, snowstorm and hoarfrost alternately—"during a single day, every kind of weather under the sun." Only six times in the last century have there been deep snowdrifts at the beginning of April. Usually April is the month of the last snowfall, and generally it thaws during the second or third week. Only in 1898 did the snow stay on up to the last week of April.

Collective farmers recall the sunny day of April 1, 1951 (the temperature was 15 degrees above zero [centigrade]). Last year at the same time rooks, larks, starlings, ducks, snipes, white wagtails, finches and thrushes were arriving.

This year the first timid brooklets bubbled forth on April 4, but at dusk there were snow flurries again. And April 4 is the average date for birch and maple sap to flow.

A striking example of the changeable weather of capricious April was in the year 1879: the coldest night in April was 21 degrees below zero and the warmest day 24 degrees above zero.

The average monthly air temperature in April is 3.7 degrees above zero, the minimum 1.3 degrees below zero in the delayed spring of 1929; the maximum was 10.4 degrees above zero in the early, advanced spring of 1921. The snow has never disappeared earlier than March 22-25 or later than April 27, as in 1898.

"Spring has overcome winter," people usually say on April 7, the traditional day when songbirds are released from their cages. On this day last year the first ice floes were melting into the Moscow River. The early removal of bee hives from their winter quarters to apiaries came on this day.

And now, while the deep snow still covers the fields, the ice remains unbudged; only the first thaw has begun.

And lo and behold! Yesterday was the first spring day caressed by the warmth of the sun. The rooks were hopping along the roads. The first ducks and lapwings made their tardy appearance; and larks were seen on thawed patches. Brooklets of thawing snowy water were gurgling gaily as they hastened down the slopes.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—From Data of the Central Weather Forecasting Institute. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye. April 8, p. 4. Complete text:) Over the past 48 hours, mild weather has been slowly setting in over the whole European part of the U.S.S.R., except in the far eastern regions. The midday reading on April 7 was 13 degrees [C.] for Krasnodar, 9 degrees for Simferopol and Odessa, 8 degrees for Nalchik, Minsk and Leningrad, 7 degrees for Kiev and Kishinev, 5 degrees for Moscow and Petrozavodsk, 3 degrees for Gorky and Rostov-on-Don, and 1 degree for Stalingrad, Tambov, Kirov, Syktyvkar and Archangel [all readings above zero].

On April 7, the southern limits of territory still blanketed with snow ran approximately along the line Lutsk to Vinnitsa, continuing a little to the north of Poltava, Kharkov, Boguchar, south of Stalingrad to Uil in Northern Kazakhstan. Rains fell during the first half of April 7 over the greater part of Moldavia and in a number of Ukrainian districts. Snow fell in some parts of the Urals.

As far as Irkutsk in Siberia there are light frosts. At midday in Omsk the temperature was 5 degrees, in Novosibirsk 4, in Krasnoyarsk 3 and in Irkutsk 2 degrees, all readings below zero.

In Central Asia, the midday temperature fluctuated between 14 and 17 degrees above zero. According to information from Alma-Ata, the apple, pear and cherry trees are blossoming. The fields are being sown to spring wheat. Winter wheat is still in the ripening stage.

PLENARY SESSION OF AZERBAIDZHAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, April 6, p. 1. Complete text:) Baku—A regular plenary session of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the results of report and election meetings in collective farms and the tasks of Party organizations in the further organizational and economic strengthening of the republic's collective farms. The republic Minister of Agriculture, Comrade Abdullayev, made a report on this question.

It was observed at the session that in many collective farms meetings were featured by sharp criticism of shortcomings in the work of the boards and inspection committees. Collective farm men and women displayed a deep interest in the development of the communally owned sector of the collective farms, boldly revealed violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and pointed out mistakes and shortcomings in Soviet and agricultural agencies' supervision of the collective farms.

As a result of the report and election meetings many agricultural specialists and collective farmers with experience in the organization of collective farm production have been promoted to administrative posts in collective farms.

The plenary session leveled criticism at the republic Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing for overlooking violations of the Collective Farm Statutes and responding poorly to complaints and statements from collective farms.

Comrade M. D. Bagirov, Secretary of the Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the session.

The plenary session also discussed organizational matters and questions connected with the formation of Baku and Gyandzh Provinces in the Azerbaidzhan Republic.

FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES HYDROELECTRIC STATION. (Pravda, April 6, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) Minsk—As Pravda has already reported, the collective farmers of the V. M. Molotov Collective Farm in Belorussia, the Adam Mickiewicz Collective Farm in Lithuania and the Ya. M. Sverdlov Collective Farm in Latvia decided to build an interrepublic collective farm hydroelectric station by their joint efforts on Lake Drisvyaty, at the junction of the boundaries of the three fraternal republics. The station is to be named Friendship of Peoples. ...

In constructing the station, the collective farmers of the three artels have concluded a contract for socialist competition in 1952. Pledges have been assumed providing for a further rise in the yields of agricultural crops and an improvement in animal husbandry productivity.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 3, p. 1)—awarding the Order of Lenin to U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture I. A. Benediktov for his services in the development of agriculture.

Transportation

(Editorial)—TASKS OF INLAND SHIPPING PERSONNEL. (Pravda, April 7, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Navigation has begun on the rivers in the south of the country. Soon vessels will begin to move on all the many waterways of the Soviet Union. A challenging and important period in the work of river transport is beginning. ...

The steady and rapid development of industry and agriculture, the increased volume of capital construction and the increase in our country's trade are making ever greater demands of all transport, including river transport. This year Soviet rivermen will have to transport considerably more freight over the inland waterways than in 1951. Transport tonnage

is to increase 12.3% and kilometer-tonnage 14.8%. The volume of freight hauled for the great construction projects of communism will more than double in comparison with 1951.

A very important feature of the coming navigation season is the fact that this year the Volga-Don Navigation Canal, first-born of the great construction projects, will come into operation. ...

A large quantity of lumber, coal, grain, building materials and other important freight will travel along this new waterway this year. New passenger and freight services from Moscow to Rostov, Stalingrad to Rostov and Stalingrad to Kalach will be inaugurated. It is one of the most important and honorable tasks of the Soviet river fleet workers to prepare in an exemplary manner for the opening of the Volga-Don waterway. ...

Last year shipping timetables were frequently not adhered to in river transport, unproductive layovers of vessels occurred and there was no proper coordination of work between different links of the system. Thus delivery of freight to customers was delayed. As a result of incorrect utilization of the fleet many crews, even outstanding ones, were unable to fulfill their socialist obligations. Adherence to timetables was especially poor in steamship lines in the east of the country. Despite overfulfillment of the freight handling plan, about 40% of the vessels exceeded the prescribed time in port and at customers' wharves last season. In a number of cases there were excessive expenditures of fuel and other materials. The Ministry of Inland Shipping must take measures to see that the mistakes of last year are not repeated.

It is the highly important task of river fleet workers to increase the volume of freight and passengers carried, to speed up the turnaround of vessels, to ensure strict adherence to timetables and to reduce fuel expenditures and unit costs of transportation.

Until recently the norms governing the minimum time in which freight must be delivered in river transport were out of date and did not reflect the improvements in technical equipment at the disposal of ships, ports and wharves. New schedules for freight delivery times have been introduced lately and have provided a major stimulus for further improvement of the qualitative indices of river transport work. ...

Cities

NEW CITIES OF VOLGA REGION. (Pravda, April 7, p. 1. Complete text:) Kuibyshev—The economy and culture of Kuibyshev Province is flourishing more and more every year. New cities and workers' settlements are springing up and growing with the development of industry and the expansion of construction work on the mighty Volga water-power system.

Two new cities under province jurisdiction, Zhigulevsk and Novokuibyshevsk, were recently created in the province. In the past they were small workers' settlements, but now they are large cities with industrial enterprises and cultural and welfare institutions.

Zhigulevsk, a city of oil workers and power plant builders, is constantly under construction. This year it will acquire over 50,000 square meters of housing space. Thousands of workers are building a gigantic foundation for the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station near Mogutova Mountain in the vicinity.

Another young city in the province, Novokuibyshevsk, is also growing and developing. The working people live in airy, comfortable, centrally heated apartments. Elementary and secondary schools, two clubs, cafeterias, stores, kindergartens and nurseries have been opened in the city. A Palace of Culture is under construction.

Culture

AT V. I. LENIN LIBRARY. (By A. Raiskaya. Pravda, April 7, p. 1. 650 words. Summary:) The stacks of the V. I. Lenin Library in Moscow occupy 18 floors of a new building and the entire old building of the library and house the world's largest collection: approximately 15,000,000 volumes in 160 languages. The library contains 27,000 volumes of manuscripts, more than 1,500,000 pamphlets, posters, prints, manuscripts of the classic writers and about 24,000 dissertations for Master's and Doctor's degrees which have been defended in recent years. All publications printed in the U.S.S.R. and most foreign publications are received here.

Among the thousands of volumes in the rare books section is a rich collection of manuscripts and printed books from the 11th through the 18th centuries. A first edition of K. Marx' "Capital" and the first Russian translation (1872) of this inspired work, editions of almost all the works of K. Marx and F. Engels published during their lives and first editions of the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin are preserved here.

In comparison with 1940 the stacks of the Lenin Library have grown 50% and the number of people visiting the reading rooms has almost doubled. About 9,000,000 books were issued here during last year alone.

Yesterday several thousand people spent some time in the library in the course of the day. Last year almost 1,700,000 visits were registered—the largest figure in the entire 90 years of the library's existence.

In addition to the main reading room the library has in recent years equipped four science reading rooms, children's literature reading rooms, reference and manuscript stacks and a room for reading microfilms, rare books and other materials. All reading rooms are connected with the stacks by a 400-meter electric conveyer and special elevators for carrying books.

The Lenin Library has more than 3200 province, higher educational and district libraries as subscribers, and every day hundreds of volumes are sent out in response to their requests.

This year a large wing of the new library building will be completed.

Science

A. S. POPOV GOLD MEDAL AWARDED. (Pravda, April 5, p. 2. Complete text:) Yesterday the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences awarded the A. S. Popov Gold Medal to Academician M. A. Leontovich for his outstanding work in the field of radio physics. The gold medal named after the great Russian scientist A. S. Popov was instituted in 1945 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the invention of radio by A. S. Popov. It is awarded annually by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences for outstanding scientific work and invention in the field of radio. The A. S. Popov Medal has been awarded to Academicians B. A. Vvedensky and A. I. Berg and Corresponding Members of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences A. L. Mints and V. P. Vologdin.

Religion

SCIENCE AND RELIGION. (By T. Filatyeva. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 3, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The communist education of the working people is unthinkable without the vigorous struggle against all remnants of the old society, including religious superstition, which have remained in the consciousness of the population. The Party teaches that the struggle against religious superstition should be waged by patient explanation and the propaganda of natural science knowledge. In the resolution of the 12th Party Congress "On the Organization of Antireligious Agitation and Propaganda" we read: "One of the vital tasks of our Party in the field of antireligious propaganda and agitation is the publication of literature on the subject."

Various publishing houses in our country publish mass editions of scientific-atheist literature. Recently some new books and pamphlets have appeared. ...

"Religion is opposed to science," says Comrade Stalin. A most important task of antireligious propaganda consists in exposing the antiscientific nature of religion and opposing to it the correct, materialist view of nature and society. The popular science lecture "Science and Religion," by D. I. Sidorov, published by the Young Guard Publishing House, is devoted to this theme. ...

The time has passed, the author writes, when there was an

open attempt to eradicate science. The summit of human scientific thought, dialectical materialism, has explained in a truly scientific manner the laws of the development of nature and society, thus striking a mortal blow at the religious view of life. But the modern bourgeoisie, interested in preserving religion as an instrument for the spiritual enslavement of the working people, attempts to conceal its hostility to true science under the slogan of an "alliance" between science and religion. This "alliance" is particularly strong in the U.S.A., at present the center of imperialist reaction and obscurantism. The reactionary American "scientists" distort the conclusions of science in order not to undermine faith in God. ...

The Pravda Publishing House has put out a pamphlet by V. I. Prokofyev entitled "Great Russian Scientific Investigators in the Struggle Against Idealism and Religion." ...

The author speaks in detail of the teaching of I. V. Michurin. The scientific methods worked out by Michurin for producing new plant forms were a blow to the religious ideas of the immutability of the world created by God. The pamphlet also acquaints the reader with I. P. Pavlov's teaching—one of the mighty scientific bases of dialectical materialism. ...

The above-mentioned books and pamphlets are of great assistance to the work of young teachers, agitators and propagandists. But one could wish that the publishing houses and the authors paid more attention to the style of such works. They should be written clearly and intelligibly and should explain in a manner easily understandable to the people the complex questions of science. Apart from this there should be a great deal more antireligous propaganda published. In the past year the Young Guard Publishing House put out only three pamphlets, and the 1952 plan provides for publishing only one! This, of course, is very little. Young readers are interested in literature which explains the reactionary, anti-scientific nature of religion.

The Arts

FULLER, MORE COLORFUL, MORE EFFECTIVE!—The Foreign Section of the 'News of the Day' Newsreel. (By N. Nikolayev. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 5, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Millions of Soviet spectators watch the "News of the Day" newsreel with interest. It is produced five times a month by the Central Documentary Film Studio. In 1951 all the numbers except one had a section entitled "Abroad." These showed a great deal of the peaceful constructive labor in the people's democracies and the struggle of peoples for peace throughout the world. ...

However, despite the ideological and political timeliness and obvious importance of the subjects dealt with, newsreel coverage of foreign countries does not satisfy the growing curiosity and demands of the Soviet moviegoer either in quantity or quality. ...

In 1951 an entirely insufficient number of newsreel items (only four in the whole year) dealt with the liberated China of today. There was nothing about the land reform or the great people's construction project on the Hwai River, thanks to which 55,000,000 people in the surrounding areas have been freed from the constant threat of floods. ...

Sequences about Albania and the Mongolian People's Republic are extremely rare. The appearance of the documentary film on the Mongolian People's Republic in 1952 cannot be considered grounds for "freezing" subjects topical for current film treatment. ...

The sequences on the world movement of partisans of peace could be more varied and richer in content. For instance, it is only rarely that successful film sequences can be seen showing enthusiastic members of the movement who have collected large numbers of signatures under the World Peace Council appeal.

It is essential that in the foreign section of "News of the Day," as in the part dealing with the Soviet Union, effectiveness should be not an occasional but a constant feature. The very title of the newsreel obliges it to be effective and not to lag behind the times. The showing of sequences on the events in Egypt and the floods in Italy, although both were fragmentary, was a step forward as regards extent and effectiveness of foreign coverage. ...

Soviet cinematography has great opportunities for making considerable improvement in the foreign sections of the three principal all-Union newsreels, and especially in "News of the Day." These possibilities should be more widely and effectively utilized.

FOR PEACE! (By Boris Yefimov. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, April 2, p. 2. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Boris Prorokov, awarded a Stalin Prize for his works, is widely known in our country and beyond its borders as the creator of drawings which angrily brand the enemies of peace and democracy, the instigators of a new and bloody war. Prorokov's series of drawings "Here Is America!" appeared as a passionate pamphlet against the mockery of freedom and the dignity of man, of progress and democracy. ...

In his works, which unite the wit and laconic manner of the poster with the profundity and content of an easel painting, Prorokov strives for high journalistic effectiveness. A fervent, agitated pathos permeates his work. ...

The drawing "American Gendarmes in Japan" is unusually expressive. Tough Truman police thugs twist the arms of a little Japanese girl they have caught sticking up posters calling for a struggle for peace. Those who look at the picture see with their own eyes the leaden oppressiveness of the American occupation weighing down on Japan; they literally see the whole exhausted Japanese people whom the brazen Yankees are mocking. ...

One of the most expressive pictures in Prorokov's new series is the frontispiece—the head of the infamous Statue of Liberty. In his representation of this satute, which has become the symbol of hypocrisy, ridiculed countless times in satirical drawings as the personification of American pseudo democracy, the artist has hit upon a fresh and original conception. From the eye sockets of Liberty, who serves as a screen for the spies of the Federal Bureau of Investigation protecting the obscene farce called "the American way of life," gaze heavy-faced policemen. And the night stick of a Truman gendarme hangs from her eye socket, exactly like a tear rolling down her cheek.

"The American way of life!" Here it is: a Negro burned on a bonfire by the barbarians of the 20th century, a worker behind bars—where, given the opportunity, the Washington jailers would fling all the progressive part of mankind. But Prorokov shows the laboring people of America, pining under the yoke of a police regime, not as broken people but as protesting, freedom-loving. ...

Prorokov's drawing "Morgan and Krupp" serves as a convincing illustration of the criminal policy of Wall Street, which is restoring the aggressive forces in Western Europe and scouring the whole world in search of cannon fodder. ...

But no, there will be no war! The final page in the series is of profound symbolic significance: it depicts a worker with courageous and resolute face, one of the millions of ordinary people of the world, staying the mighty hand of the raw-boned horseman with the scythe, the traditional symbol of war, death and destruction. War cannot come if the working people of all countries, of all peoples of the world, stand athwart its path.

Literature

(Feuilleton)—A SOLID AUTHOR. (By K. Cherkashin. Izvestia, April 2, p. 2. Complete text:) Around six years ago, a mysterious individual made his appearance in Uzhgorod. This event, mind you, would have passed unnoticed, but the individual was possessed of such a majestic bearing that the people of Uzhgorod deferentially made way for him and involuntarily glanced back when this unknown personage haughtily swept along the streets of the city.

Several days later, many people already knew that the new arrival was Leonid Lukich Redko by name and that he was interested in native talent. It should be noted that the province House of Folk Art, of which he became head, enjoys wide popularity amid the population.

At first, the new director zealously went about his work. But he very quickly became fed up with the talents of others.

"Wouldn't it be better to look after my own?" —he ruminated, and he made for the province publishing house.

"I am the writer Leonid Redko. Good morning!"

"What's that?"—the editor exclaimed in astonishment (the hands of the clock pointed to 4 p.m.).

"Don't be so surprised," Redko countered. "'Good Morning, that's the title of my story."

The editor conscientiously read through the manuscript that had been left with him and convinced himself that "Good Morning" was nothing but a potpourri concocted out of four works by four Ukrainian authors—A. Kopylenko, S. Sklyarenko, S. Zhurakhovicha and V. Kozachenko. When Redko returned for an answer, the editor in no uncertain terms told this "author" his opinion about his "story."

Two years passed. Once again Redko appeared in the province publishing house, where by this time another editor was sitting behind the editor's desk.

"How do you do! This time with honey."

"What did you say?"

"Just that. With honey."

And a voluminous manuscript lay on the table. Its title page was decorated with an inscription in Ukrainian: "L. Redko, This Time With Honey. A Story."

As he read the manuscript, the editor could not for the life of him banish the thought that he was already acquainted with Redko's narrative, that somewhere he had seen all this before. But, being by nature a soft-hearted man, he did everything he could to drive out this importunate thought and, in the end, reached the conclusion that the story was worth publishing. The editor told the officials of the publishing house:

"The author is such a solid chap. This little thing isn't too badly written. Just take a look at the characterizations, the landscape descriptions."

The novel "This Time With Honey" was published in 1949 in the fifth issue of the annual "Soviet Transcarpathia." Its theme bears a strange resemblance to that of Kuprin's famous story "Olesya."

Kuprin's hero arrives in a remote Volhynian village; he knows that not far off in the woods lives an old woman with her beauteous granddaughter. People said that they were gypsies, engaged in necromancy and sorcery. The people were afraid of them and drove them out of the village. While he was out hunting, the hero chanced upon their hovel, met Olesya and fell in love with her.

The hero of Redko's tale is also a hunter. He arrives at a remote Transcarpathian hamlet, and he learns that gypsies are living in the woods nearby—a father and daughter who consort with evil spirits. Chancing upon their sylvan retreat he meets the beautiful Irina and is smitten with her.

But Redko didn't limit himself to appropriating the theme. He unscrupulously cribbed whole passages from Kuprin. Landscapes, the appearance of the forest beauty, her meeting with the hunter—all these Redko described in Kuprin's words, translated into Ukrainian. What's more, the translation was not even an artistic one, just a poor job of cribbing. In order to cover up the traces of the plagiarism, Redko "contemporized" "Olesya." In his village there is a collective farm, and where Kuprin has a church, Redko has a club.

For some reason or other, the escapade of the "solid" author got out of hand. And the specialist in literary tailoring rolled up his sleeves and began to stitch away. The Kiev magazine Dnipro graciously placed its pages at his disposal. After two of his stories were printed in this magazine, Redko received a sealed envelope from Kiev which contained a membership card in the Ukraine Union of Soviet Writers.

At the end of last year, the Transcarpathian Book Publishing House issued a children's anthology "To Little Friends." It contains Redko's story "First Letter." This story is painfully reminiscent of the short story by the children's writer Kh. Levin "Miraculous Letter," which appeared a year earlier in Kharkov. This time Redko's "creativity" confined itself solely to changing the names of characters.

Recently, Redko again dropped into the province publishing house. By this time, a third editor was sitting at the familiar desk. After placing before him a bulky packet, Redko declared: "Here's my new story 'Sunny Pearl.'"

And was there anything that the editor didn't find in this "pearl!" His subject Redko borrowed from the young Transcarpathian author M. Tomchany, at the same time grabbing ten paragraphs from his story "The Vineyard Keeper." Nature descriptions were plundered from famous works of a classic Ukrainian writer—M. Kotsyubinsky's "Fata Morgana" and "Intermezzo."

When he learned about the editor's "finds," the "solid" author made a hasty exit from Transcarpathia. They say that he went off to Kiev. As he was taking his last constitutional along the streets of Uzhgorod, Redko remarked to passing friends: "I've got connections—they appreciate me in the republic capital. You'll still be hearing from Leonid Lukich Redko!"

THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE WITHOUT EMBELLISHMENT. (Komsomolskaya pravda, April 2, p. 3. 3000 words. Excerpts:) Soviet youth takes a lively interest in the progressive literature of foreign countries. The best works of foreign authors have millions of young readers in our country. ...

A conference devoted to Theodore Dreiser's novel "An American Tragedy" was recently held in the Dobrolyubov Borough Library in Moscow. About 200 young workers, employees, students and school children met here to talk about the book and express their opinions of it.

We quote below extracts from some of the speeches made by those taking part in the conference.

A Book of Merciless Truth (from the speech by T. A. Kudryavtseva, editor of the Russian translation of "An American Tragedy").—... "An American Tragedy" is a work of tremendous artistic power and purposefulness. It completely destroys the myth of American prosperity and shows the other side—the dirty side—of dollar "civilization." And it is not for nothing that this novel is today being read with such interest by all progressively minded people throughout the world and enjoys such wide popularity with Soviet readers. We regard it as a document which condemns not only the America it describes but also the America of our own day.

Under the Heel of Capital (from the speech by Student Antonina Rozanova).—... We Soviet young people value Dreiser for the damning, realistic character of his works, which teach us to love our motherland still more and to hate her enemies. We love him because he was a friend of the Soviet Union and an active participant in the antifascist movement. And we are convinced that, if he were alive, he would stand side by side with such active peace partisans as Paul Robeson and Howard Fast.

Justice in the Service of the Businessman (from the speech of Hero of the Soviet Union I. I. Larkin).—Comrades! I shall deal with the second part of the novel, which is devoted to the trial of Clyde Griffiths. It is not accidental that this theme crops up here. It is organically connected with Dreiser's general intention of giving us as complete a picture as possible of bourgeois institutions in America. How then does American justice emerge? ...

Dreiser demonstrates decisively that American justice serves only the interests of the rich. Against the poor it is merciless. ...

In the America of our days the "heroes" described by Dreiser are legion. Let us turn to the court statistics. Hundreds of thousands of crimes are committeed each year, and there has been a catastrophic rise in the number of Clydes—unhappy victims of the thoroughly rotten capitalist order. ...

EVENING DEVOTED TO WALT WHITMAN'S WORKS. (Pravda, April 3, p. 4. Complete text:) In the Central Writers' Club yesterday an evening devoted to the work of the well-known American poet Walt Whitman was held under the chairmanship of M. Isakovsky.

M. Mendelson gave a report on the poet-democrat's career and Soviet poets read his verses in new translations.

Finally there was a concert in which artists of the Moscow theaters and the Moscow State Philharmonic Orchestra took part.

GLEB USPENSKY. (By I. Ryabov. Pravda, April 7, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Gleb Ivanovich Uspensky, an outstanding Russian writer of the second half of the last century, died 50 years ago, on April 6, 1902. V. I. Lenin frequently referred to Gleb Uspensky's works and described him as one of the best

writers about peasant life. Lenin's books contain quotations from his writings.

For 30 years the writer echoed many of the vital questions of his time, remaining true to the trend in Russian literature which N. G. Chernyshevsky called the real or natural school. Uspensky described the post-reform era and the horrible material poverty and spiritual darkness which weighed down the inhabitants of Rasteryayeva Street and upon the Samara and Novgorod peasants. However, his works contain many pages illumined by the light of faith in the creative powers of Russian man. Uspensky was convinced that the people would tear asunder the chains of slavery and win a better life.

Sometimes Uspensky erred and contradicted the progressive thinking of the age. He did not see the historical, revolutionary, life-transforming mission of the proletariat, but assumed that Russia's revival must proceed from the peasant masses led by the people's intelligentsia, by outstanding individuals, by "heroes." Naturally, however, it is not this faulty political thinking which determines Gleb Uspensky's literary heritage. Uspensky is dear to us as a representative of revolutionary democracy in Russia.

"Rasteryayeva Street Life" is one of the outstanding works in democratic literature. The writer penetrates to the very depths of society and condemns the "general poverty" of Rasteryayeva Street, calling it "the Mamai captivity."

Although the Rasteryayeva people patiently bore the burden of poverty all their lives and did not rise in social protest against the "Mamai captivity," the reader finds in Uspensky's next major work, "Ruin" (1869), the remarkable character of the worker who comes out in opposition to the hard lot of the masses and sees the root of "general poverty" in man's exploitation by man.

The writer's concern for the lot of the worker became even greater when he saw the capitalist civilization of the West, which had taught the Russian exploiters described in "Rasteryayeva Street Life" and "Ruin." Uspensky's impressions of Western Europe in the 1870s are reflected in such works as "A Sick Conscience," "Neither Fable Nor Fancy," "A Provincial's Foreign Diary" and "Straightened Out." Uspensky despised the Prussian military and called its members "educated, conscious beasts." Uspensky saw how the internal enemies of the French people wrought bloody retaliation on the members of the Commune. He saw the bestial nature of bourgeois society in Berlin, Paris and London and concluded that "ultimately mankind simply must protect itself and bridle this civilization."

In the late 1870s Uspensky devoted himself almost entirely to describing peasant life. He destroyed Populist legends as to the progressive significance of the peasant commune and showed its stratification into workers and parasites, rich and poor. He wrote about the rise of the kulaks, and in Ivan Bosykh portrayed the village proletariat and its "sullen poverty." Uspensky held a unique position among the Populist writers on the main social question of his time: the peasant question.

The writer showed a more profound understanding of the conditions of reality. He studied the works of Marx and dreamed of writing a book entitled "The Power of Capital." Illness interfered with many of Uspensky's creative plans, and concern over the terrible crop failures of the 1890s hastened his death.

Uspensky was a citizen writer who opposed those "Litterateurs" who had become isolated from life and served the dress circle and the salon. Uspensky's work was of the people both in content and in literary form.

Radical changes have taken place in the country of Gleb Uspensky's birth. Rasteryayeva Street is no more. The dawn of communism already shines over the broad horizons of our land. But no matter how far we go on the path along which the party of Lenin and Stalin is leading the people, we will not forget the names of our predecessors who helped lay the cornerstone of a new life.

GREAT RUSSIAN THINKER. (Pravda, April 7, p. 1. 225 words. Condensed text:) Yesterday was the 140th anniversary of the birth of A. I. Herzen, the great Russian revolutionary democrat, materialist philosopher, writer and publicist. ...

The working people of Moscow are celebrating the anniversary. In connection with this notable date an exhibit devoted to the writer's life was opened in the Herzen Library. Various editions of A. I. Herzen's works and materials illustrating his life and creative work are on display.

(Obituary)—FEOKIST ALEXEYEVICH BEREZOVSKY. (Pravda, April 8, p. 4. Complete text:)—The Board of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers announces with profound sorrow the death of the veteran Bolshevist writer Feokist Alexeyevich Berezovsky, Chairman of the Inspection Committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers, and expresses its sympathies for the family of the deceased.

Press and Publishing

(Editorial)—MORE GOOD BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE! (Pravda, April 6, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The Soviet people greeted with great satisfaction the decree of the Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee on a new reduction of state retail prices for foodstuffs, which reflected the constant solicitude of the Party and government for the material and cultural welfare of the working people.

As of April 1, 1952, retail prices have also been reduced—by an average of 18%—on books and textbooks. This will be an important factor in further raising the cultural level of the popular masses. ...

The establishment of retail ceiling prices for publishing output applicable to all publishing houses of the Soviet Union regardless of their departmental affiliation is an important measure. The introduction of this procedure means that now readers in any republic, territory and province will buy books at identical prices.

The reduction of book prices and the setting of retail ceiling prices for all publishing houses brings great material gains to the working people. At the same time it imposes new working conditions on Soviet publishing houses. ...

The cardinal duty of the Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling is to secure the organized shift of publishing houses and bookselling organizations to work under the new conditions.

The Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling, the ministries and departments which have publishing houses and the directors of publishing houses must vigorously improve planning so as to ensure the large-scale publication of literature demanded by a wide circle of readers. They must also see to it that the publishing houses are able to function without subsidies.

The reduction in book prices will lead to still wider circulation of literature. But it would be wrong to think that it will not now be necessary to carry out extensive measures to improve the book trade, that from now on the distribution of books can be allowed to drift. The task is to direct the efforts of workers in the bookselling organizations toward taking advantage of the favorable conditions for comprehensive development of the book trade and better service to buyers of all categories. ...

PRICE REDUCTIONS ON BOOKS.* (By L. Grachev, Director of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling. Izvestia, April 6, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... There are now about 200 central and local publishing houses in the U.S.S.R. In 1950 they were already putting out 81% more books than in 1940. In the past three years 2170 bookstores and 1300 permanent bookstalls have been opened. The bookselling network of the Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling is almost twice as large as before the war. The decision to reduce book prices is a big step forward on the path of creating an abundant spiritual culture in our country. ...

The reduction in book prices averages 18%, but the prices of books put out by local publishing houses have been reduced further than those on books of the central publishing houses. ...

The price reduction varies with the different types of books.

For political, social and economic works, imaginative and children's literature and books on music and art, reference works,

* [For a discussion of the economics of Soviet book publishing see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 14, pp. 3-4.

dictionaries and encyclopedias retail prices have been reduced 10% for the central and 30% for the local publishing houses. Textbooks for elementary, incomplete secondary, secondary trade and factory training schools have been reduced by the same amount.

The prices for popular science, agricultural and geographical works have been reduced 15% for the central and 35% for the province, territory and republic publishing houses. ...

The largest price cut is on textbooks for the universities and on scientific, technical, methodological and medical literature: 20% for the central and 40% for the local publishing houses. ...

Until now there has been no uniform book price system for the whole country. This has led to great disparities in the price of one and the same book in different areas. Now all books, music and pictorial works (portraits, posters, reproductions of pictures, postcards) will have ceiling prices compulsory for all publishing houses in the Soviet Union. Price differences will be determined by quality of binding, quality and quantity of illustrations and other technical considerations. ...

Book publication in the U.S.S.R. will total 1,000,000,000 copies in 1952. The greatest increases will be registered in the field of political and imaginative literature.

The State Political Literature Publishing House will complete additional printings of 100,000 copies of Lenin's "Works" (Volumes IX-XXXV) and of Stalin's "Works" (Volumes V-XIII). Thirteen works by Marx and Engels will be published in individual editions in a total of over 3,000,000 copies; 40 individual works of Lenin will be published in a total of nearly 11,000,000 copies; 38 works of J. V. Stalin will appear in a total of 17,300-000 copies. In addition, this publishing house will put out 172 books and pamphlets in a total of about 14,000,000 copies.

The State Literature Publishing House will publish 639 works in a total of 58,600,000 copies—20% more than last year. ... The Arts Publishing House will put out 72,200,000 political posters and various art reproductions. Publication of works by writers of the people's democracies and progressive writers of capitalist countries will increase considerably.

PAVLOV (Continued From Page 13)

taken no determined steps in this direction. Its attitude to the question of reorganization of the processes of teaching and upbringing of children is a temporizing one and not an active one.

It is to be assumed that the coming session of the Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the Russian Republic Ministry of Education and the Biology Department of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences will help toward the final and determined solution of this very important question.

FEATURE

The Pavlov doctrine is the basis of a whole series of branches of science. We Soviet people are proud and happy that, thanks to the care of the Soviet government, our great Party and Comrade Stalin personally, all the conditions are being provided in our country for the mighty development of Pavlov's brilliant doctrine, and that ever new prospects are being opened for the progress of science.

I. E. C. (Continued From Page 19)

APRIL 12 SESSION

AT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—Final Session. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 13, p. 4. 700 words. Excerpt:) The final plenary session of the International Economic Conference was held April 12 in the evening.

The meeting was opened by Nang Han-chen (Chinese People's Republic).

Prof. Dobretsberger (Austria), on behalf of the Presidium, submitted a draft Appeal to the General Assembly of the United Nations for consideration by the conference. This appeal contains a proposal to summon in the near future a conference of representatives of business, trade union and other public organizations in all countries to promote the expansion of international trade.

Prof. Matin-Daftari (Iran), on behalf of the Presidium, read out a proposal to set up a committee to promote the development of international trade.

R. Chambeiron, Secretary-General of the International Economic Conference, submitted a draft communique on the general results of the conference for approval by the plenary session.

After all three documents had been read for consideration by the conference, the Indian and Pakistani participants in the conference proposed that it also be mentioned in the documents that national trade should be based on equality and should take account of the need to industrialize underdeveloped countries. These additional statements were approved unanimously.

The plenary session approved the Appeal to the U.N. General Assembly, the decision to set up a committee to promote the development of international trade and the Communique on the International Economic Conference in Moscow. ...

COMMUNIQUE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 13, p. 4. 1200 words. Published in English in New Times, No. 16, April 16, 1952, pp. 3-4.)

APPEAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TO U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 13, p. 4. 500 words. Published in English in New Times, No. 16, April 16, 1952, p. 5.)

FORMATION OF COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 13, p. 4. 750 words. Published in English in New Times, No. 16, April 16, 1952, pp. 6-7.)

[In addition to the articles above, the Soviet press carries extensive reports on arrival of delegates, favorable comments abroad and receptions in honor of delegates. For listing of such material, see Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia at the end of this issue.]

In Forthcoming Issues

KAZAKHSTAN—A group of reports and articles surveying current problems of ideology, economic development and administration in the Central Asian republic.

PLANNING INDUSTRY AND TRADE—Several articles providing additional material on the planning of industry, trade, prices and economic coordination.

PLAYWRIGHTS AND WRITERS—The attack on "conflictless plays" continues, and discussion begins of screen writing and children's books.

—and many other features in **THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS**

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

APRIL 2—8, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

Poverty, famine and extinction of populations in trust territories—In U.N. Trusteeship Council, Pr 3/3-350, Izv 3/4-400. Letter from permanent U.N. representative from Pakistan to chairman of Security Council [requesting that meeting be called to consider question of Tunisia], Pr 5/4-800. In Security Council [Inclusion of Tunisian question on council's agenda considered], Pr 6/4-900. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Proposal adopted to set up two "work committees" composed of all members of commission], Izv 5/4-1000. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Committee 1 and Committee 11 meet], Pr 7/3-1800, Izv 8/3-1400.

ATLANTIC PACT

Disputes over command posts in North Atlantic alliance, Pr-Izv 8/4-75. Observer on Anglo-American relations [U.S. aid promised Britain as N.A.T.O. member will come too late to help Britain overcome severe economic crisis], Pr 8/3-150.

STALIN'S REPLY TO AMERICAN EDITORS

Message to Comrade J. V. Stalin from American newspaper editors [requesting reply to four questions on present international situation], Pr-Izv 2/3-225. Comrade Stalin's reply to questions of group of American newspaper editors, Pr-Izv 2/1-300. Foreign comment on Comrade J. V. Stalin's reply to group of American newspaper editors [Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Albania, Germany, U.S.A., Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland], Pr-Izv 4/3-4200; [Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Mongolian People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, India, U.S.A., Italy, Thailand and Uruguay], Pr-Izv 5/3-2600; [Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Germany, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Brazil, Cuba, Argentina and Japan], Pr 6/2-2700, Izv 6/2-2600. Statement by General Secretary of Indian Communist Party Ajoy Ghosh, Pr 6/2-600, Izv 6/3-475.

PEACE FRONT

Session of World Peace Council Bureau—Speech by representative of Korean Peace Committee Li Gi Yen [on U.S. use of bacteriological weapons], Pr 2/4-1400, Izv 2/3-1700. "Against bacteriological warfare"—Appeal by World Peace Council Bureau, Pr 2/4-750, Izv 2/3-750. General resolution of World Peace Council Bureau, Pr 2/4-450, Izv 2/3-450. Press conference of participants in session of World Peace Council Bureau [in Oslo], Pr 3/3-350, Izv 3/4-350. (Editorial)—For maintenance and strengthening of peace [General resolution of World Peace Council Bureau and J. V. Stalin's reply to U.S. newspaper editors' questions], Pr 3/1-1300. (Editorial)—The will of millions of fighters for peace [is expressed in general resolution of World Peace Council Bureau and J. V. Stalin's reply to U.S. newspaper editors' questions], Izv 3/1-1300. Speech by Hewlett Johnson at London peace meeting, Pr 3/4-125. Struggle for peace in U.S.A., Pr 4/4-150; under heading National peace conference in U.S.A. [in Washington], Izv 4/3-100. All-India cultural conference for peace opens [in Calcutta], Pr 5/3-200, Izv 5/4-150. All-India cultural conference for peace [continues], Pr 8/4-125. Protests in Lebanon against persecution of peace partisans in Syria, Pr 6/3-225. Success of National Peace Day in Canada, Pr 8/3-200.

FAR EAST

China.—Struggle for increasing cotton yield [Ministry of Agriculture calls upon peasants to apply advanced Soviet agrotechnical science], Pr 7/1-175.

India.—Indian people are fighting for their rights [Release of all political prisoners demanded at meetings in West Bengal, East Punjab and Uttar Pradesh—Prague dateline], Pr 4/4-200, Izv 4/3-100. U.S. government puts obstacles in way of Indian purchases of wheat in Canada, Pr 5/4-150. At meeting of representatives of left-wing parties in Bombay [April 8 meetings to protest increase in food prices], Pr 5/4-50. Soviet art exhibit opens in Calcutta, Pr 5/4-50, Izv 5/3-25. J. V. Stalin receives Indian Ambassador S. Radhakrishnan, Pr-Izv 6/1-25. U.S. monopolies are forcing Britain out of Indian markets, Pr 8/3-75.

Indonesia.—New Indonesian government, Izv 3/4-225.

Japan.—Remilitarization of Japan [Bill approved for increasing "reserve police corps" to 35,000], Izv 6/4-175.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 2/4-75; Pr-Izv 3/4-50; Pr-Izv 4/4-100; Pr-Izv 5/4-100; Pr-Izv 6/4-75; Pr 7/4-50; Pr-Izv 8/4-100. Korean people struggle courageously against enemy's bacteriological weapons, Pr-Izv 2/4-250. Statement by Li Teh-chuan on facts of Americans' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea, Pr-Izv 2/4-700. Investigation of facts concerning American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons [by northeast group of Commission for Investigating American Aggressors' Use of Bacteriological Weapons], Pr 2/4-400. Investigation of American aggressors' crimes [concluded by northeast group of Commission for Investigating American Aggressors' Use of Bacteriological Weapons], Izv 3/4-200. Report by northeast group of Commission for Investigating American [Aggressors'] Use of Bacteriological Weapons, Pr-Izv 8/3-3900. American scientists on U.S. preparations for bacteriological warfare [Statement in American magazine confirms fact that U.S.A. has been preparing to use bacteriological weapons for a long time], Pr 2/4-200. Against bacteriological warfare in Korea [Japanese newspapers report on use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China], Izv 2/4-150. Letter from Chinese Entomological Society to British entomologists [calling upon latter to cease any research work they may be doing on bacteriological weapons, to protest use of such weapons and to help bring Korean war to end], Pr-Izv 3/4-350. Telegram from Foreign Minister of Korean People's Democratic Republic Pak Hon Yong to U.N., Pr-Izv 3/4-200. Hsinhua exposes assertions of American propaganda justifying bacteriological warfare, Pr 3/4-2100. (Cartoon)—Their deeds and words [Acheson leans out of bomb titled "U.N.," holding in one hand statement that America is not carrying on bacteriological warfare and in other hand a can out of which insects are falling], by Kukryniksy, Pr 3/4. From All-Soviet Council of Evangelical Christians and Baptists—Statement—We can no longer be silent! Izv 3/3-400. On American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons—Statement by members of Chinese volunteer antiepidemic detachment in Korea, Pr 4/4-550; under Pravda subhead, Izv 4/4-700. New criminal acts by American interventionists in Korea [Infected toys and household articles discovered], Pr 4/4-250. American interventionists continue to perpetrate monstrous crimes in Korea, Pr 5/4-500, Izv 5/4-450. On participation of Japanese war criminals in bacteriological warfare in Korea [Communist enquiry at session of Lower Chamber Commission on Cabinet Affairs], Pr 5/4-75. Production of bacteriological weapons in America—Statement by chief of U.S. Army Chemical Corps, Pr-Izv 6/4-275. Protest meeting in Stockholm against American interventionists' crimes in Korea, Pr 6/4-550. Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers leaves Peking, Pr 6/4-125. Press conference of Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Pr 7/4-3800. From Archbishop Flavian of Church of Old Believers and Council of Old Believer Archbishoprics of Moscow and All Russia [Protest against bacteriological warfare in Korea], Izv 6/4-375. U.S.A. increases appropriations for carrying on bacteriological warfare, Pr 8/3-150, Izv 8/4-150. Testimony by American intelligence agents captured in Korea [confirms brutality toward Chinese prisoners of war on Koje Island], Pr 8/3-400, Izv 8/4-400.

Malaya.—British troops are using chemical weapons in Malaya [Canberra dateline], Pr 8/4-100, Izv 8/4-75.

Pakistan.—Rise in cost of living in Pakistan, Izv 3/4-50.

Thailand.—Statement by Prime Minister of Thailand [that Kuomintang troops who enter Thailand from Burma will be disarmed and interned], Pr 3/4-75.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

German-Polish friendship month—Formal meeting in Berlin, Izv 3/3-300. Bulgaria and Albania sign trade agreement, Izv 5/3-50. Development of trade between Czechoslovakia

and Bulgaria [Agreement signed], Izv 8/4-75.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—At Second Congress of Albanian Workers' Party [Discussion of report by Enver Hoxha], Pr 2/3-300, Izv 2/3-125; [Discussion of report by Enver Hoxha continues; report by Mehmet Shehu on first five-year plan], Izv 4/3-300, Pr 5/3-500; [Discussion of report by Mehmet Shehu], Pr 5/3-175; [Discussion of report by Mehmet Shehu; greetings sent to Hungarian people on seventh anniversary of liberation of Hungary by Soviet Army], Izv 5/3-300; [Discussion of report by Mehmet Shehu ends], Pr 6/3-100; [Congress ends], Pr 7/3-125, Izv 8/3-125. Mass meeting in Tirana [at end of Second Congress of Albanian Workers' Party], Pr 8/3-150.

Bulgaria.—Activities of Union of Bulgarian-Soviet Societies [200,000 join; 90,000 lectures and 4267 courses given in 1951], Pr 6/1-125. Concern for workers' rest [More than 160 rest homes and sanatoriums to be built in 1952], Pr 7/1-175.

Czechoslovakia.—On seventh anniversary of liberation of Bratislava by Soviet Army [Formal meeting], Izv 5/3-200. Construction of new iron and steel combine [near Ostrava], Pr 6/1-125. Dissemination of political and scientific knowledge [Czechoslovak Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge founded at Dobris conference], Pr 8/3-175.

Finland.—Finnish Prime Minister Kekkonen withdraws his resignation, Pr 3/4-175, Izv 3/3-175. In Finnish Diet [Bill on maintaining workers' standard of living defeated], Izv 4/4-25. On fourth anniversary of Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, by N. Andreyev, Izv 6/4-1300. Fourth anniversary of Soviet-Finnish treaty—Formal meeting in Helsinki, Pr 7/4-1400, Izv 8/4-1400. Prime Minister of Finland holds reception on fourth anniversary of Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between U.S.S.R. and Finland, Pr 7/4-125; under heading Prime Minister of Finland holds reception, Izv 8/4-125. U.S.S.R. Mission in Finland holds reception on fourth anniversary of Soviet-Finnish treaty, Pr-Izv 8/4-125.

Greece.—World public is indignant at murder of Beloyannis [Reports from Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Britain, Italy and Austria], Pr 2/4-550; under heading Protests against execution of Greek democrats [Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Austria and Britain], Izv 2/3-450. Protests in Greece against shooting of Beloyannis and his comrades [by Parliamentary group of Union of the Democratic Left Party and youth organization], Izv 3/3-100. Union of the Democratic Left Party protests [executions of political prisoners], Pr 4/3-200. New death sentences in Greece, Izv 8/4-25.

Hungary.—Soviet government delegation arrives in Budapest [for celebration of seventh anniversary of Hungary's liberation by Soviet Army], Pr-Izv 3/3-500. Laying of wreaths at foot of monuments to Soviet soldiers who died for Hungarian liberation, Pr-Izv 4/2-225. Formal meeting in Budapest on seventh anniversary of liberation of Hungary by Soviet Army, Pr-Izv 4/2-500. Speech by Marshal of Soviet Union K. Ye. Voroshilov at formal meeting in Budapest on seventh anniversary of liberation of Hungary by Soviet Army, Pr-Izv 4/2-2100. Report by Foreign Minister of Hungarian People's Republic Karolyi Kiss, Pr-Izv 4/2-2000. Hungarian people's greeting to Comrade J. V. Stalin, Pr-Izv 4/2-500. Reception in Budapest on seventh anniversary of liberation of Hungary, Pr-Izv 5/3-200. Demonstration by Budapest working people on seventh anniversary of liberation of Hungary by Soviet Army, Pr-Izv 5/3-550. Stay in Hungary of Soviet government delegation and government delegations of other countries, Pr-Izv 5/3-200. Reception in Soviet Embassy in Hungary in honor of U.S.S.R. government delegation, Pr 6/3-250, Izv 6/3-175. On stay of Soviet government delegation in Hungary, Pr 6/3-250; Pr 7/3-250. Soviet government delegation leaves Budapest, Pr-Izv 8/3-250. Important industrial victory [Blast furnace built in Diosgyor], Pr 8/3-100.

Poland.—Training scientific cadres [Post-graduate courses set up in universities and technical and economic higher educational institutions in 1951], Pr 6/1-75. Signing of Soviet-Polish agreement on construction of tall building in Warsaw, Pr 6/4-200, Izv 6/3-200. New expression of everlasting and indestructible friendship [Soviet-Polish agreement on construction of 28- to 30-story Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw], by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 7/3-800.

Rumania.—Trade between city and country is being expanded [as result of monetary reform and price reductions], Pr 6/1-150. At foremost Rumanian enterprises [Plan for first quarter of 1952 overfulfilled at tractor plant in Stalin and textile plant in Bucharest], Pr 7/1-200.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr 6/4-150.

NEAR EAST

Egypt.—Lebanese press on forthcoming elections in Egypt [Government intends to hold elections under conditions of martial law, thus ensuring support for present policy of subservience to foreign occupation], Pr 4/3-200.

Iran.—Police repression in Iran [Province offices of Federation of Democratic Youth of Iran ordered closed], Pr 3/4-50.

Lebanon.—Protest demonstration against arrival in Lebanon of Foreign Minister of Franco Spain, Pr 8/4-100.

Turkey.—Flood in Turkey, Izv 6/4-50.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—First Congress of Smallholders of Austria [forms "Alliance of Smallholders"], Pr 8/4-350.

Germany.—State Department conceals from American people text of Soviet note on peace treaty with Germany [according to journalist Dorothy Thompson], Pr-Izv 2/3-150. For unity of action of German working class [Members of Social Democratic Party, trade unions and Communist Party, at conference in Osnabruck, urge Board of Social Democratic Party to meet with Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party to work out common program], Pr 4/3-150. For unity of action of German working class [Speech by Max Reimann in Solingen], Pr 7/3-300. West German authorities' adventurist plans—McCloy prepares to ban German Communist Party [in talks with Adenauer and Lehr—Vienna dateline], Pr 7/3-125. Adenauer places West German police at Western powers' disposal, Pr 8/4-100.

WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium.—Belgian Ambassador A. Wauters presents credentials to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet N. M. Shvernik, Pr-Izv 3/1-150.

France.—Impoverishment of French workers [Bulletin of Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs reports increases in food prices], Pr 3/3-275. Number of bankruptcies increases in France, Pr 8/3-75.

Great Britain.—(Feuilleton)—An April Fools' Day prank [Boy in Britain causes sensation with fabricated "atomic secrets"], by V. Mayevsky, Pr 3/4-550. Anti-American speeches in British House of Lords [Lord Balfour states that Britain must not vacillate in defending its home and foreign markets because of fear of U.S. reaction in sphere of politics and trade], Pr 5/4-350, Izv 5/3-350.

Italy.—American gangsters are overrunning Italy [100 deported criminals expected in Sicily], Pr 5/4-100. Strike movement in Italy [Sardinian coal miners protest leaders' arrest], Izv 5/3-50. Before municipal elections in Italy—Appeal by Italian Communist Party, Pr 8/4-250.

The Netherlands.—For peace and national independence [Open letter from Central Committee of Dutch Communist Party opposes appointment of former Dutch fascists to Cabinet], Pr 8/4-300.

Spain.—American military mission arrives in Franco Spain, Izv 6/4-50.

Sweden.—On Soviet cultural delegation's stay in Sweden, Pr 4/4-200.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Cuba.—Soviet government breaks off diplomatic relations with government of Cuba, Pr-Izv 5/2-200.

United States.—Persecution of leaders of U.S. Communist Party [Trials in New York and Baltimore], Pr 3/4-300. Reply by Soviet Embassy in U.S.A. to State Department note [affirms position of Soviet note of Feb. 23 that new rules providing for conscription of foreign citizens for military service in U.S.A. contradict principles of international law], Pr-Izv 4/3-300. Telegraph workers' strike in U.S.A., Pr 4/4-75. Telephone workers' strike in U.S.A., Pr 8/4-200, Izv 8/4-100.

AFRICA

Algeria.—Algerian workers' struggle for their rights [Strikes by dockers, transport workers and steelworkers], Pr 8/4-150.

Morocco.—Firing on demonstration in Tangiers [25 people killed and 160 wounded during protest meeting—Paris dateline], Izv 3/4-100.

Tunisia.—General strike in Tunisia, Izv 3/3-225. Situation in Tunisia [Strikes and demonstrations continue; attempts to form government fail], Pr 6/4-250.

AUSTRALIA

Rise in prices in Australia, Izv 3/4-25.

WORLD ECONOMY

Foreign comment on Decree by U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union "On new reduction of state retail prices for foodstuffs," [Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Austria], Pr 2/3-1800; [Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, German Democratic Republic, Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland], Izv 2/3-1100; [Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Italy, France, U.S.A., Britain, Japan and the Netherlands], Pr 3/3-2600; [China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Italy, France, U.S.A., Britain and Japan], Izv 3/3-2000. Participants in International Economic Conference arrive in Moscow [from France, Brazil, Italy, Indonesia, Ceylon, Britain, Iran, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Western Germany, German Democratic Republic, U.S.A., Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Denmark, Norway, Paraguay, Iceland, Belgium, Mexico, Israel and Canada], Pr 2/3-600, Izv 2/4-600; [Italy, Denmark, Mongolian People's Republic, Pakistan, India, Rumania, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and Western Germany], Pr 3/3-550, Izv 3/4-550; [France, U.S.A., Belgium, Brazil, Italy, India and Pakistan], Pr-Izv 4/4-450; [India, Indonesia, Burma, Iran, France, Australia, Luxemburg, U.S.A., and Britain], Pr-Izv 5/4-350; [France, Italy, Japan, U.S.A., Belgium, Iceland, Norway and Pakistan], Pr-Izv 6/4-175. Before International Economic Conference [Indian, Uruguayan and Austrian delegations leave for Moscow], Pr 2/3-300, Izv 2/4-300. Soviet delegation to International Economic Conference, Pr 2/3-350, Izv 2/4-350. Japanese public demands expansion of Japan's trade relations with U.S.S.R. and China [Reports and letters to International Economic Conference from 23 of largest national and regional trade unions demand development of Japan's trade with other countries, Pr 2/3-150, Izv 2/4-150. At International Economic Conference [Speeches by participants from France, Poland, U.S.A., Chinese People's Republic, Austria and Czechoslovakia], Pr-Izv 5/4-2400; [China, France, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, German Democratic Republic, Britain, Iran, Poland, Belgium, Korea, Austria, India, Bulgaria, Israel, Pakistan, U.S.A., Finland, Mexico, Argentina, the Netherlands, Chile, Indonesia, Burma, Cyprus, Canada and representatives of World Federation of Trade Unions], Pr-Izv 8/4-2100. On International Economic Conference, Pr 3/3-550; with subheads Statement by Iranian Minister of National Economy, Statement by head of Indonesian delegation to International Economic Conference and Letter from American industrialist to The New York Times, Izv 3/4-550. International Economic Conference opens—Speeches by Robert Chambeiron, M. A. Yasnov and O. Lange, Pr-Izv 4/4-3200. Chinese newspaper on International Economic Conference in Moscow, Izv 4/4-200. Reception for foreign economists at U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Pr 5/2-250, Izv 5/4-250. British newspapers on International Economic Conference in Moscow, Pr 5/3-125. Speech by M. V. Nesterov, President of Chamber of Commerce of Soviet Union at International Economic Conference on April 5, 1952, Pr-Izv 6/3-3900. At International Economic Conference—Plenary Session and In the Sections, Pr-Izv 6/4-2100. Reception by Chairman of Executive Committee of Moscow City Soviet M. A. Yasnov in honor of participants in International Economic Conference, Pr 7/2-350, Izv 8/2-350. On path of peace and prosperity [Reactions in Britain to new price reductions in U.S.S.R.], by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 2/3-900. Lowering of workers' standard of living in capitalist countries, by M. Mikhailov, Izv 2/4-2100. For development of Anglo-Soviet economic relations—Meeting in London, Pr 5/3-200, Izv 5/4-200.

SPORTS

Chess tournament in Budapest, by Grand Master V. Smyslov, Izv 2/4-225; Soviet chess players' new achievement—U.S.S.R. Champion Keres wins tournament in Budapest, Pr 2/4-100. Results of chess tournament in Budapest, Pr 3/4-150. Soviet chess players' success, by Grand Master V. Smyslov, Izv 3/4-400.

MISCELLANY

Preparations in Belgium for International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr 2/3-150.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

MARXISM-LENINISM

Vol. XI of J. V. Stalin's "Works" in Moldavian, Pr 2/1-50; Vol. VIII in Turkmenian, Pr 4/1-50. J. V. Stalin's "The National Question and Leninism" in Kazakh, Pr 2/1-25. 80 years since publication of Karl Marx' "Capital" in Russian [4,300,000 copies printed under Soviet regime], Pr 8/1-100, Izv 8/2-100.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Plenary session of Leningrad Province Party Committee [discusses mass political work in rural areas and admission of new Party members], Pr 2/2-700. Follow-up: "Against pedantry in work with propagandists" [Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee charts measures to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 2/2-300. An economic department of a Party committee [Vladimir Province Party Committee's Agricultural Department concerns itself with petty administrative details rather than broad supervisory problems], by Staff Correspondent for Vladimir Province F. Seleznev, Pr 3/2-1200. Party life: Agitation work at great construction project [Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station agitators use clever techniques to get message across], by P. Ivanov, Bureau Secretary, Party Committee of Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Construction Authority Hydrotechnical District, Pr 8/2-900. Sverdlovsk City Party Committee provides poor supervision of competition [Fails to support innovators' initiative], by Staff Correspondent B. Baidakov, Pr 6/2-600. (Editorial)—Creative activity of millions [Strength of mass organizations determined by quality of Party leadership within them], Pr 8/1-1300.

STATE AND LAW

Session of Azerbaidzhan Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 4/1-150. Session of Estonian Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 5/1-200. Session of Lithuanian Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 6/1-125. Session of Georgian Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 8/2-100. (Editorial)—Efficiency in work of local Soviets, Izv 6/1-1200.

PEACE DRIVE

Conferences of churches and religious groups of U.S.S.R. in defense of peace called [for first half of May in Moscow], Pr-Izv 5/2-250.

NATIONALITIES

In Nenets National District [Four items], by V. Ageyev, Izv 2/2-200.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

State lottery loan [Winning numbers of drawing held in Leningrad March 30], Izv 3/4-900. Letter to Stalin from workers and specialists in Krasnodar Territory agriculture and lumber industry [reviewing 1951 accomplishments and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 8/1,2-7000.

Price Cuts.—(Editorial)—Concern for general well-being of people, Pr 2/1-1300. (Editorial)—Fruits of Soviet people's peaceful labor, Izv 2/1-1300. (Editorial)—Mighty upsurge of Soviet economy, Pr 4/1-1200. Constant rise in well-being of Soviet working people, by I. Doroshev, Pr 2/2-2500. Soviet state's concern for people's welfare, by Prof. Ya. Zhukovsky, Izv 2/2-2000. Public reactions to new retail price reductions [Reports from Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Stavropol, Moscow, Kiev, Kuibyshev, Tbilisi, Baku and Ryazan], Pr 2/1-2200; [Smolensk, Gorky, Voronezh, Tbilisi, Vladimir, Frunze, Tallin and Baku, plus one signed article], Izv 2/1-2300; Reductions evoke new wave of labor enthusiasm [Reports from Yerevan, Riga, Tashkent, Barnaul and Novaya Kakhovka], Pr 3/2-1400; [Lvov, Tashkent, Ivanovo, Kalinin and Yerevan], Izv 3/2-1400; [Frunze, Tallin, Ashkhabad, Stalino, Petrozavodsk and Sverdlovsk], Pr 4/1-1900; [Stavropol, Petrozavodsk, Chkalov, Khabarovsk, Dubrinichi (Transcarpathia Province), Vilnius and Kemerovo], Izv 4/1-1600; Production drives begun in response to price reduction decree [Reports from Stalinabad, Kishinev, Vilnius and Chelyabinsk], Pr 5/2-1400; [Stalino, Alma-Ata, Stalinabad, Bryansk, Molotov and Kalarash], Izv 5/2-1200; [Zaporozhye, Makhachkala, Minsk, Gorky and Izhevsk], Pr 6/2-1100; [Irkutsk, Ashkhabad, Tomsk, Penza and Yaroslavl], Izv 6/1-1000.

Construction Projects.—Labor enthusiasm at great construction project [Main Turkmenian Canal construction section finishes quarterly plan ahead of schedule], Pr 2/1-200. For Main Turkmenian Canal [Sormovo plant completes second dredge ahead of schedule], Pr 2/2-100. At great construction projects of communism: Marinovka Pumping Station begins operation, by Staff Correspondent K. Pogodin, Pr 4/1-450. With Volga-Don builders [First pump of Marinovka Pumping Station put into operation], Izv 4/1-75. Bereslavsk reservoir filled [as Marinovka Pumping Station begins operation], Izv 5/1-125. Models of Takhia-Tash Hydroelectric Center [constructed by Central Asian Irrigation Research Institute], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 5/2-100.

Award to Chief Engineer of Volga-Don Waterway Construction S. Ya. Zhuk on his 60th birthday for services in field of hydrotechnical construction, Pr-Izv 6/1. On banks of the Manych [Azov Irrigation Canal pumping station nears completion], Izv 6/1-100.

INDUSTRY

Letter to editor: Hampering high-speed drilling [Ministry of Oil Industry's plants supply faulty bits], by drilling foremen of Grozny Oil Field's Tashkalinsky Drilling Office G. Afanasov, N. Loginov and V. Doroshenko, Pr 2/2-300; [Facts confirmed by Pravda correspondent], Pr 2/2-400. Printing equipment innovators [Shcherbakov designers develop new flat bed press for two-color work], by Staff Correspondent N. Ryabchikov, Izv 2/2-200. Toward new successes in struggle for technological progress [Leningrad is fact becoming one of country's leading research and development centers], by Secretary of Leningrad Province Party Committee A. Grigoryev, Izv 2/2-1700. Meeting of Leningrad's industrial, scientific and technological personnel [discusses progress made in transforming city into one of country's leading technological centers in accordance with pledge made to Stalin three years ago], Pr 5/1-200. In struggle for technological progress [Leningrad industry produced 60.2% more in 1951 than in 1948], by Secretary of Leningrad City Party Committee F. Kozlov, Pr 7/2-1800. Message from J. V. Stalin to Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine officials [offering congratulations on combine's 20th anniversary], Pr-Izv 3/1-225. With Kuznetsk metallurgical workers [Quarterly plan fulfilled month ahead of schedule], Pr 3/1-200. To new heights of technological progress, by Director of Kuznetsk J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Combine P. Belan, Pr 3/2-2000. Blast furnace innovators [Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine workers pioneer many new developments in blast furnace technique], by Staff Correspondent A. Ozersky, Izv 3/2-900. (Photograph)—Leading workers at Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine [Group of seven], Izv 3/2. Kuznetsk metallurgical workers solve new problems, by Chief Engineer of Kuznetsk J. V. Stalin Metallurgical Combine G. Yermolayev, Izv 3/2-1900. Kuznetsk metallurgical workers' holiday [20th anniversary of combine's founding observed], Pr 4/1-500. New successes of Kuznetsk metallurgical workers [Stalin's telegram gives great impetus to Stakhanovite movement], Pr 5/1-100. New walking excavator [developed at Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant], Pr 3/1-200. Letter to Stalin from Murmansk Province fishing industry personnel [reviewing 1951 achievements and making pledges for 1952], Pr-Izv 3/1-1800. Special production drives in honor of May Day [Minsk factories and Chelyabinsk Coal Basin mines], Izv 3/2-200; [Cheremkhovo Basin coal mines and Yaroslavl factories], Pr 4/1-300; [Moscow enterprises], Pr 8/1-200; [Stalino Province mines, Kazan, Rustavi and Voronezh enterprises], Izv 8/1-400. (Editorial)—Production innovators [Achievements of Stalin Prize winners recounted], Izv 4/1-1300. Oil and coal in excess of plan [Kazakh miners and oil workers compete to fulfill annual plan ahead of schedule], Izv 4/1-150. Worker designs machines [Lvov lathe operator builds improved bearing machines], by Staff Correspondent V. Vukovich, Izv 5/2-350. Competition of three cities [Local industrial enterprises of Kutaisi, Leninakan and Kirovabad conclude socialist competition agreements], by the newspaper Industriuli Kutaisi, Pravda's collective correspondent, Pr 6/1-200. With Magnitogorsk steelworkers [Quarterly plan fulfilled]. Pr 6/1-150. With Ivanovo textile workers [Fyodor Zinovyev Factory to produce fabrics in 80 new shades during 1952], by Special Correspondent A. Yerokhin, Pr 6/2-450. Successes of Urals rolling mill workers [Time machinery is idle reduced from 5% to 3.5% at Pervouralsk mill], Izv 6/1-100. Training of construction engineers [Kazan Civil Engineering Institute to train personnel for U.S.S.R. Ministry of Oil Industry], Izv 6/1-100. 15 tons of steel per square meter of hearth [achieved at Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant], Izv 6/1-150. Construction of frameless houses [New method requires fewer workmen, less time], Izv 6/1-75. Spring fishing season [Dagestan Fishing Trust brigades overfulfill plan], Pr 7/1-125.

AGRICULTURE

Livestock breeders of two republics [Estonia and Latvia] compete, Pr 2/2-200. Propaganda of advanced experience [Georgian agricultural laboratories sponsor lecture series], Pr 2/2-225. Awards to two Crimea Province combine operators for high indices in grain harvesting and threshing, Izv 2/1. Conference of [Moscow Province] state farm officials, Izv 2/1-100. Spring in forest belt [3000 hectares to beaf forested in Kazakh Republic], by Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov, Izv 2/2-100. Award to U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture I. A. Benediktov on 50th birthday for contributions to development of agriculture, Pr-Izv 3/1. Irrigation of Trans-Volga lands [Central Volga Water Authority established to supervise construction of irrigation projects in Chkalov Province], Pr 3/2-225. In state forest belt [Stavropol Territory foresters compete in tree planting], Izv 3/1-75. Collective farm fish culture [500 ponds built in Voronezh Province during 1951], Izv 3/1-100. For new subtropical crops regions [Georgian nursery ships 100,000 citrus seedlings to other parts of U.S.S.R.], Izv 3/3-100. Cotton planting [begins in Tadzhikistan and southern Kirgizia], Izv 4/1-150. (Editorial)—Important stage in struggle for large harvest [Spring sowing], Pr 5/1-1300. (Editorial)—For new upsurge in agriculture, Izv 5/1-1300. Letter to Stalin from Ukraine collective farmers and Machine and Tractor Station workers [reviewing 1951 accomplishments and listing pledges by crops and provinces for 1952], Pr-Izv 5/1,2-5500. Planting in southern Ukraine [begins], by Staff Correspondent M. Boiko, Izv 5/2-100. Plenary session of Azerbaidzhan Communist Party Central Committee [discusses violations of Collective Farm Statutes], Pr 6/1-250. Friendship of Peoples Hydroelectric Station [Construction of station at intersection of Belorussian, Latvian and Lithuanian borders begins], Pr 6/1-250. Subtropical crops in mountains [Area under cultivation in Armenia doubled since war], Izv 6/1-250. In fields of country [Reports on spring planting from Tashkent, Dnepropetrovsk and Chkalov], Izv 6/1-200. Planting in Pamirs [Spring sowing begins ten days earlier than in 1951], Pr 7/1-100. New forests [25,000,000 seedlings to be set out in Kazakh Republic shelter belt during 1952], Pr 7/1-125.

TRANSPORTATION

Navigation on Don [River freed of ice from mouth of Northern Donets to city of Azov], Pr 6/1-50. (Editorial)—Tasks of inland shipping personnel, Pr 7/1-1300.

CITIES

Siberian cities grow [20,000 workers move into new apartments in Irkutsk Province towns during 1951], Pr 2/2-100. Novaya Kakhovka flourishes [Has 500 apartment buildings], Izv 3/1-175. Bringing gas to Leningrad [14 kilometers of gas mains laid in three months], Pr 6/1-75. New cities of Volga region [Zhigulevsk and Novokuibyshevsk have grown from workers' settlements into highly developed industrial centers], Pr 7/1-200.

CULTURE

Cultured life of village in Moscow Province, by I. Kirillova, Pr 6/1-600. At V. I. Lenin Library [World's largest library now has 15,000,000 books and volumes of bound periodicals], by A. Raiskaya, Pr 7/1-650.

SCIENCE

50 years of conditioned reflex study [Conference on Pavlov's teachings opens in Leningrad], Pr 3/2-125. A. S. Popov Gold Medal awarded [to Academician M. A. Leontovich for work in field of radio physics], Pr 5/2-100. (Editorial)—Creative partnership of scientists and production workers, Izv 8/1-1200.

EDUCATION

Lomonosov readings [Moscow State University scholars review research completed in 1951], Pr 2/2-200. Capital's new schools [24 opened in Moscow during 1951, 27 being built in 1952 for 880 pupils each], Pr 7/2-150.

THE ARTS

New compositions by folk bards [Azerbaidzhanian musicians write songs about construction projects and peace], Pr 3/2-175. Motion pictures: "Soviet Georgia" [One of best in series of documentary films on Soviet republics], reviewed by Georgy Mdivani, Izv 3/3-1200. Toward 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's birth [Observances planned in Ukraine], Izv 3/1-150, Pr 5/2-275. In Committee for Observance of 500th Anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's Birth [Group of Italian artists to attend formal commemorative meeting in Moscow, April 15], Pr 8/4-250, Izv 8/2-250. Folk talents [Three amateur opera groups function in Lithuanian Republic], Pr 6/1-75. Propaganda of folk arts [Georgian Republic House of Folk Arts sends Georgian folk song sheet music to other republics], Pr 7/1-200. New program of Pyatnitsky Chorus, Pr 8/4-175. Theater program, Pr 2/4-25; Pr 3/4-100; Pr 4/4-150, Izv 4/4-50; Pr 5/4-100, Izv 5/4-75; Pr 6/4-250, Izv 6/4-200; Pr 7/4-75; Pr 8/4-100, Izv 8/4-125.

LITERATURE

(Feuilleton)—A solid author [Ukrainian plagiarist fools several publishers, has not yet been brought to justice], by K. Cherkashin, Izv 2/2-900. Evening devoted to Walt Whitman's works [New translations by Soviet poets read at Moscow writers' meeting], Pr 3/4-100. (Advertisement)—Novy mir No. 4, April [on sale], Izv 4/4-100. Writer and democrat—On 50th anniversary of Gleb Uspensky's death, by I. Seregin, Izv 6/2-900. Gleb Uspensky, by I. Ryabov, Pr 7/2-1200. Great Russian thinker [Gorky Institute of World Literature is preparing new edition of A. I. Herzen's "Collected Works"], Pr 7/1-225. Overcome the lag in

dramaturgy, Pr 7/2,3-4000.* At Party meeting of Moscow writers [Shortcomings in dramaturgy criticized], Pr 8/2-275. Union of Soviet Writers announces death of Chairman F. A. Berezovsky of its Review Commission, Pr 8/4-25, Izv 8/4-50.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

(Editorial)—More good books for the people [Publishing houses establish uniform national prices], Pr 6/1-1200. Great demand for books [Minsk store reports sales increase after prices reduced], Izv 6/1-100. Price reductions on books, by Head of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Chief Printing, Publishing and Bookselling Administration L. Grachev, Izv 6/2-1900.

RADIO—TV

Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 3/4-150 [includes two television programs]; Izv 4/4-150 [two]; Pr-Izv 5/4-200 [three]; Izv 6/4-250 [two]; Pr 8/4-150 [one], Izv 8/4-250 [two].

MISCELLANY

New district flourishes [850 homes, numerous public buildings erected in district of Uzbek Republic during 1951], Pr 2/2-300. Readers report [Three items], Izv 2/2-125. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [Eight], Izv 4/1; [Five], Pr 6/1; [Five], Izv 6/1; [Seven], Pr 7/1.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS——FEATURE

(Continued From Page 12)

session of the Georgian Republic Supreme Soviet has ended its work. The session heard and discussed the report of Minister of Finance Comrade K. G. Sokhadze on the Georgian Republic State Budget for 1952 and on fulfillment of the republic's state budget for 1951. The Supreme Soviet adopted a Law on the 1952 State Budget. Revenues were set at 2,793,378,000 rubles and expenditures at 2,747,417,000 rubles.

The Supreme Soviet elected the Georgian Republic Supreme Court and also ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the Georgian Republic Supreme Soviet.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 23)

Gen. Batista. They are lauding him to the skies and showering him with compliments. It was suddenly "remembered" in the State Department that during his first stay in power Batista gave a good account of himself in the eyes of the Yankees, from the very best standpoint: he gave the Wall Street capitalists truly unrestricted opportunities for capital investment and wrought fiercer reprisals upon the trade unions than other Cuban dictators.

The New York Daily News appealed to Batista to "keep a tight grip on the Communists" and not to allow a breakdown in sugar and rum supplies to the U.S.A.

The general chorus of instructions and congratulations to the new president was completed by a complaint from Braden, the former U.S. Ambassador in Cuba, who is connected with the biggest Wall Street monopolies and who called Batista a "strong man." The Yankees, by the way, were followed by Franco-he was the first in Western Europe to recognize Gen. Batista's regime.

The first steps of the "strong man" showed that he will not remain in arrears to the true powers that be. He is faithfully serving his Washington bosses; after all, it depends on them how long Batista will remain dictator of Cuba. He immediately promised them everything he could and everything that was demanded of him. First of all, he publicly guaranteed the "fullest protection" for all old American capital investments in Cuba and also promised to throw the doors wide to new ones. Then he dissolved the parliament. Thirdly, he imposed a ban on strikes, to the great satisfaction of the sugar kings and the Yankee employers exploiting other branches of the Cuban economy. Finally, in a fit of sincere gratitude to those who had again made him an efficient puppet, Batista announced that he would send troops to Korea "if necessary."

Cuba is a colony. It is not surprising that the institutions there are colonial, too. They are indeed savage and outrageous to the last degree. The escapades of rampant American overseers of the sugar plantations are models of behavior for the local Cuban gentlemen. The Socarras and Batista supporters assiduously cultivate the jargon and manners of these thugs. Moreover, the Cuban rulers use them not only in the gangster company to which they are so accustomed but also when they have to act in the international arena. One does not have to go far for examples.

Grossly flouting the commonly accepted standards of diplomatic relations between countries, the Cuban authorities forbade entry into Cuba of Soviet diplomatic couriers who had arrived March 21 with the diplomatic mail for the Soviet Legation in Havana. Despite the Cuban entry visas held by the couriers, they were asked to leave the country immediately and, with the knowledge and on the instructions from the Cuban government, the U.S.S.R. charge d'affaires was prevented from meeting them at the airport. In view of this the Soviet government broke off diplomatic relations with the government of Cuba.

The new Cuban government's hostile act toward the Soviet Union has received its proper assessment.

This act is by no means unique in the chain of anti-Soviet provocations organized recently by Cuban authorities and inspired by their sponsors. In this respect both Presidents—the former one and the present one—are of the same caliber. Let us recall that in July, 1951, an unexploded bomb was found in the garden of the Soviet Legation in Havana, thrown there by "unknown terrorists."

At the same time, in the summer of 1951, Lomberto Dias, Minister of the Interior, in developing the anti-Soviet campaign that had begun, delivered obviously provocational statements.

In February, 1952, Perez Alphonso, the Cuban Chief of Police, who is in the service of the American Embassy, sent out an anti-Soviet circular to all police administrations.

Such are the brazen provocations and wild fictions. In this connection it will be pertinent to point to some of the people who are behaving in Cuba as if they were in Anchuria, who are interfering brazenly in its domestic affairs. Let us refer, for example, to the American Embassy official Anderson who was the organizer of the plot directed against the leaders of the Popular Socialist Party, or John Bonds, also a U.S. Embassy official, who quite recently demanded of the Cuban supreme electoral tribunal, an official government body, that it give him "information about the activity of Communists in Cuba," in other words, that it communicate data about the political views of a specific section of the Cuban population. Moreover, the Yankees evidently assume that all this is quite in order. Are they not sovereign masters in this colony? This is what is happening in Cuba, which has fallen under the sway of the "Anchurian" dictators.

United States

REPLY BY SOVIET EMBASSY IN U.S.A. TO STATE DEPARTMENT NOTE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 4, p. 3. Complete text:) The U.S. State Department notified the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington Oct. 26, 1951, of new regulations introduced for conscripting into the American armed forces foreign citizens permanently residing in the United States. The Soviet Embassy in the U.S.A. sent the State Department a note Feb. 23, 1952, in which, referring to the question of extending these regulations to cover Soviet citizens, it pointed out that such regulations concerning procedure for conscription of foreign citizens for military service are in contradiction with generally accepted international practices and the principles of international law and reciprocity. Inasmuch as the State Department in its March 13 note to the U.S.S.R. Embassy attempted to deny that these rules are in contradiction with principles of international law, the U.S.S.R. Embassy sent the U.S. State Department the following note on April 2, 1952:

"In connection with the State Department's note of March 13, 1952, the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state that the contentions contained in that note that compulsory conscription into the armed forces of the U.S.A. of citizens of other states residing on the territory of the U.S.A. is not in contradiction with international law are devoid of all foundation.

"The embassy affirms the position set forth in its Feb. 23, 1952, note and considers it necessary to state again that the altered regulations of the 1948 U.S. law, in the part concerning drafting of foreigners for military service in the U.S.A. are in gross contradiction with generally accepted principles of international law."

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

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These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
\# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.